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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

THE PEOPLE AND THE WAR.

CAN we do nothing but make railroads and cotton goods? Are we indeed a nation of miserable bunglers? Are we so demoralised by a long peace—so soaked and soddened in the fat of commercial speculation—that we have lost the robust and manly virtues of our ancestors? Are we so weak and craven-hearted that the slightest reverse is sufficient to repress our few remaining energies, and to transform us into a rabble of grumblers? Or are we so impatient, so ignorant, and so perverse, that we expect impossibilities, and, being disappointed, find no resource but to vent our useless and malicious spleen against our servants and instruments, demanding a victim somewhere and somehow—we do not care whether innocent or guilty—and offering him up without remorse as a sacrifice to our wounded vanity and unreasoning vindictiveness? And, last of all, have we, in the gigantic struggle against Russian aggression, been foiled and beaten, and reduced to a pitiable, if not to a dishonourable, extremity? Surely there is not one of these questions that can be answered in the affirmative. Yet, if a stranger to our habits and idiosyncrasies were to take his opinion of us from the tone of some of the most influential of the newspapers which are supposed to represent public opinion, or from the debates consequent upon Mr. Roebuck's motion, he might be pardoned for coming to the opposite conclusion, and for believing that the day of our glory had departed; that England was no longer the polar star of the nations; that we had neither sagacity in council, nor courage in the field; that we had no allies in the struggle in which we are engaged; and that we, and civilisation along with us, were fast sinking under the blood-stained hoofs of that northern barbarian whom, in an evil hour, we had solved to restrain and punish.

Our imaginary stranger, however, upon looking a little deeper into the matter, would speedily discover that these gloomy views of our condition had no foundation in truth. He would find that we not only had a splendid cause, but that we had, in every re-

spect, the best of it. He would see that we had the firm alliance of France—the only Power that can rank with ourselves in the very front of the world; that we had secured the alliance of Austria—an empire which, in case of need, can arm and feed from half to three-quarters of a million of effective soldiers; that our patient diplomacy had checkmated the King of Prussia, whose subjects are already, and always have been, on our side; and that the smaller Potentates of Germany had been reduced to the position of uniting with the armies of Austria, or of being dethroned by their own people; that the secondary States of Europe were gradually making common cause with us; that Sardinia had joined the Allies with a welcome reinforcement; that Portugal was preparing to do the same; that Denmark and Sweden—though slow to move—were moving at last; and that in the early summer, if not in the spring, Russia, on her whole European frontier, and in her most vulnerable points, would be exposed to the simultaneous attacks of numerous, well-disciplined, and energetic foes. He would also learn that we had rendered the naval force of Russia perfectly innocuous; that we had effectually shut up her navies in their only European outlets; that in every battle, even against overwhelming odds, our soldiers had been magnificently triumphant; and that the people at home, whenever they found or made an opportunity to speak their sentiments, were enthusiastic in their approbation of the policy of the war, and demanded nothing of their rulers but to carry it on with the utmost vigour, so as to restrain the aggressor, and secure a durable peace.

Whence then, the stranger might ask, comes the croaking of the press and of the Parliament. And for what class of the people do those politicians write or speak who seek to discourage the war? Not for the lower classes, for their hearts are sound; and from their ranks have emerged the heroes of the Alma and of Inkerman. Not from the upper classes, for they have been prodigal of their blood in the cause, and have exalted by their bravery the name and fame of the aristocracy of England. Is it, then, the middle classes

that act the craven, that hate the war, that love nothing but their money-bags, and that raise maudlin, if not treacherous, cries of peace, where there is no peace;—that “would buy a minute's mirth to wail a week,” and that would sacrifice the national honour for the sake of a miserable percentage on a running transaction? Such a supposition would be a libel against the brave and generous British nation. Such men unluckily exist among us, as Manchester can bear witness, but they are to be numbered by units, and are repudiated by the great bulk of their countrymen, or tolerated, as the Mormons are—(not without some displeasure, or perhaps disgust)—on the broad principle of religious liberty, that invests the promulgation of the opinions of a Joseph Sturge and a John Bright with as much security as law and opinion allow to those of a Joseph Smith and a Brigham Young.

Yet there has been, it cannot be denied, gross mismanagement in the Crimea. Disease has taken a hundred victims from the ranks of our heroes where the shell and the bayonet of the Russians have but taken one; and a fine army has been decimated by the incapacity of our own officials. But we do not believe that irreparable mischief has been done, or that there is the slightest ground for the discouraging tone which a portion of the press has adopted upon this question. The miseries of the British army have been exposed to the whole world; but who knows what the Russians have suffered, with all their boasted superiority of management? Nay, who knows what our gallant allies the French have endured? Perhaps, if the whole truth were known, the sufferings of the British soldier have been equalled in the French and surpassed in the Russian camp. However this may be, it is unworthy, to say the least, that despondency should be allowed to enter into the councils or the heart of this nation. We have a man at the head of affairs whose name is synonymous—all over the civilised, and many parts of the barbaric, world—with British pre-eminence and power, and who has been called to his present high position by the almost unanimous voice of the



CURLING MATCH AT MONTREAL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

people because of that great name, and because of the universal belief that he will resolutely and triumphantly pursue the policy which made it great. We have victories to boast of where our enemies have none; we have inexhaustible resources; we have incomparable allies; we have a noble cause; we have an invincible determination to win it; and we have the indomitable courage and pluck of our great and noble common people as well as of our aristocracy. What then fails us? Nothing but a better organisation of our Army and Commissariat departments, and the opening up of the higher honours of the military career to the merit and bravery of the humblest soldier. These are the only requisites, and the want of these has been the only subject of the growls of the growlers, and the lamentations and denunciations of our diurnal Habakkuks. They are great tasks, no doubt; and, unless in the presence of danger, it is likely enough that they might never have been attempted.

But, in undertaking this great and urgent reform, let the country take care not to lose sight of the real evil. There is at present a cry against the aristocratic system. That system we shall not attempt to defend. Its doom is pronounced, and it must fall unattended. But who fostered the aristocratic system? Was it the aristocracy or the people? We say that, however much the aristocracy may have been to blame, the people—meaning by the word the men who possess and exercise the right of voting in the election of members of the lower House of Parliament—are not innocent. If the people prefer to send aristocrats to Parliament—and our popular Constitution compels the Minister of the day to choose his colleagues from the members of the Legislature—is it not the people who are primarily the cause of the evil? And is it not a melancholy fact that our small boroughs are venal, and sell their privilege for a mess of pottage; that voters make a traffic of their votes—not for money always—but for money's worth; and that their importunities for places—say in the Post-office or the Customs—for their worthless and inefficient sons, brothers, and cousins—are daily and nightly inflictions upon the time and temper of the men whom they send to Parliament? These things cannot be denied; and while they exist it is in vain to expect that mere law can lessen the undue preponderance of the aristocratic element in our system of government. Parliament is the fountain-head of our system, and the Parliament can only be what the people choose to make it. And perhaps it will be found that the bunglers in our Commissariat department, or the little "jacks in office," who allow no jurisdiction to compete with theirs, and other officials and sub-officials who have brought our army into peril, and our name into disgrace, are not aristocrats, but the creatures of that corrupt system which foists off poor relations upon the public service, and considers their salaries and emoluments as equivalents for votes at contested elections. Among other reforms, this, which is perhaps the most essential of all, ought to be carefully looked to. It is not only the military and naval but the civil service of the State that requires the strong hand and mind of a man of genius to set them right. No partial reform will suffice. The one depends upon the other, and the country looks to Lord Palmerston and his colleagues to perform the task. When it is accomplished, or in the fair way of accomplishment, our Government will perhaps be able to "organise victory." In the meantime victory lags—and the national fame is sullied.

CURLING MATCH, MONTREAL.

CURLING is a favourite sport in Canada; and one of the great fields of ice on which it is played is the river St. Lawrence. The winter cold is often very intense; when the frozen surface presents a very animated picture of curlers, skaters, and spectators. Towards the middle of last month a grand Curling Match, or "Bon Spiel," as it is called, was played on the St. Lawrence opposite Montreal; when Mr. Duncan, the clever artist of that city, made a spirited sketch of the wintry sport. The day on which the match was played was intensely cold, the thermometer being about 20 degrees below zero. There were, notwithstanding, at one time, about 500 players and spectators. The ice was good, and the various games were keenly contested.

Independently of the Illustration upon the preceding page affording a vivid picture of the sport, it presents a good view of the Lower Town, along the river, and the principal trading quarter; and we obtain a glimpse of some of the fine buildings of the Upper Town. Montreal, like the capital of the mother country, has its Nelson memorial—a colossal statue of the great hero, placed upon a Doric column. It is shown upon the right of the Illustration. The twin-towered Gothic edifice, rising from the city upon the left is the Cathedral.

The Canadas have recently remitted to England a noble contribution to our Patriotic Fund; and by the last mail we learn that a concert has been given at Montreal in aid of the Fund; the great City Hall was crowded to excess; about 6000 persons were present, and the amount received was about £500. This indicates a healthful sympathy with the mother country which it is highly gratifying to have to record.

The letter upon "Anæsthesia by Cold in Surgical Operations," from Mr. T. Wakley, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, was accidentally stated to have been addressed to our Journal, whereas it was extracted from the *Lancet* of the current week.

THE RHINE FROZEN OVER.—At Metz, on the 1st instant, the Rhine was completely frozen over to a considerable thickness. To commemorate the event the coopers of the town constructed a huge cask on the ice, and afterwards paraded it through the town in a car drawn by six horses, preceded by a band of music, and followed by the whole corporation of coopers carrying their banner. Two restaurants were established in the middle of the river, and it was proposed to set up a dancing saloon.

GAME FROM NORWAY.—A steam-vessel from Norway arrived in the East India Docks the other day entirely laden with game from that country, consisting of ptarmigan (or white grouse), black game, cock of the wood, capercaillie, and Hage hens. "As the severity of the winter approaches (says Lieut. Pym) myriads of ptarmigan, black game, &c., which till then have been fattening on the juniper and cranberry, descend into the woods and plains of Christiansand, where they are caught by the Norwegian fishermen and peasantry, and sent to France, Belgium, and England. They are reckoned by all epicures and true lovers of game equal to the Scotch grouse or English partridge."

FREE-TRADE IN FRANCE.—A petition to the Emperor is now in course of signature at Havre praying for the abolition of import duties upon raw materials for ship-building, and also for the naturalisation of foreign vessels at a fixed duty.

RUSSIAN WHEAT.—The quantity of wheat exported from ports in the Sea of Azoff—viz., Taganrog, Mariopol, and Berdiansk—was, in 1853, 1,860,829 qrs., and in 1852, 1,299,356 qrs.—an excess in 1853 over 1852 of 561,473 qrs. The total quantity of wheat exported from European Russia in 1852 was 3,173,507 qrs.

COST OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.—It is shown by a Parliamentary paper recently issued that the cost of the funded and unfunded public debt, as interest and management (exclusive of £16,196 16s. 2d., the interest on donation and bequests), amounted in the year ended the 5th January to £27,726,960 14s.

A PROPER REGULATION.—An order issued by the Commissioners of Police was on Saturday promulgated, and read over to the summoning officers at the various police-offices, to the effect that they are not on any account to recommend solicitors to the persons whom they may have in custody, or any body else.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

A return of the intense cold, accompanied by a heavy fall of snow, makes us all sufficiently miserable. Despite every attempt to clear the streets, the mixture of half-frozen snow and mud renders them in a deplorable state, which can only be made worse by the arrival of the thaw. There is much illness in Paris, partly resulting from the state of the weather, which produces inflammation of the chest, influenza, and every variety of malady that has its origin in cold. People, nevertheless, dance, dine, and amuse themselves as they are wont to do ere Carême closes Carnival.

If the present temperature continues, the gaieties of the Mardi Gras are likely to prove a dance of death to many of the hapless masques who, at this period, regardless of the warnings of the thermometer, appear in the procession of the Bouff-Gras and elsewhere in costume not fit for mid-summer. Conceive the Ceres, the Cupids, &c., who, when the thermometer is but little above zero, and that honest people can't succeed in keeping themselves warm within any given number of cloaks and paletots, perambulating the streets "from morn to snowy eve," bare-armed, bare-necked, and bare-headed, fortifying themselves against the cold by profuse libations; the result of which system has, on many occasions, produced raging inflammation, which has carried off the victims within the twenty-four hours, to say nothing of the maladies which then contracted have destroyed their constitutions, and sooner or later proved fatal.

The ball at the Tuileries went off very brilliantly. The Corps Diplomatique were not received separately, nor were there any presentations before the commencement of the ball—two innovations on the usual routine. The Pope's Nuncio alone was honoured with a special reception. The ball opened with a quadrille, in which the Empress accorded her hand to the Prince Napoleon, who, extremely thinned by his recent illness, and ornamented (?) with a vast beard, was so singularly altered that his identity has since been the subject of various warm discussions in the salons of the Faubourg St. Honoré. The Princess Mathilde danced with Lord Cowley, Lady Cowley with the Prince de Chimay, the eldest daughter of the Queen Christina (on whose approaching marriage the Emperor took this occasion of personally congratulating her mother) with the Maréchal Magnan, the Princesse d'Essling with the Duc de Riançarès, &c.

The Emperor did not dance during the evening, nor did the Empress take part in anything but the official *contre-dance*. For the edification of the *belle moitié* of our readers we give a description of her Majesty's toilet. A gown of white embroidered tulle, with a number of narrow flounces; in the hair a white aigrette, the bandeaux turned up at each side with a rose and foliage in diamonds: ornaments of emeralds and brilliants. At twelve the Emperor conducted the Queen Christina to supper; the Prince Jérôme giving his arm to the Empress; and at half-past one their Majesties retired.

Considerable regret is felt in Paris at the recall of Vely-Pacha, who is very popular here. His farewell ball, which took place on Saturday, was very magnificent, but the pleasure of the guests was much impaired by the enormous number of persons invited, which made the crowd so intense, that some got no further than the antechamber, and then retired, deeming it almost hopeless to wait till the space should be sufficiently cleared to reach the salons.

Another grand ball is to take place on Saturday at the Hôtel de Ville. So numerous have been the applications for invitations—they have exceeded fifteen thousand—that the Préfet de la Seine has been obliged to notify that he has already been compelled to refuse the applications of some of the guests he should have had the greatest desire to receive; and that, in consequence, it is impossible to grant further invitations on any pretext whatsoever.

Mlle. Rachel again quits the stage definitively, and is about commencing a new series of positively last appearances previous to going to fulfil her engagement in the United States, which is to last nine months; after this the great tragedian bids us an eternal adieu. *Consolons nous*—we have heard the same story too often to break our hearts about it.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Canada*, which left Boston on the 31st ult., arrived at Liverpool on Monday night.

The Senate and House of Representatives had adopted a joint resolution authorising the President to give notice for terminating reciprocity treaties of commerce and navigation, in cases where the terms stipulated for their continuance have expired, with such Powers and States as in his opinion manifest illiberality to the United States. The French Spoliation Bill had been discussed and passed. Authority had been given to dispatch a naval force to the relief of the Grinnell Arctic Expedition.

The New York authorities had notified to the Sardinian Vice-Consul that they would not permit the landing of some convicts who were said to be on board a frigate of that nation from Genoa.

The *George Law* had arrived at New York from California, with the mails of January 1. There had been a revolt at the California state prison, which, after a serious fight between the prisoners and the keepers, resulted in upwards of twenty of the former making their escape.

San Francisco had been visited by a violent rain storm, and a large amount of property was damaged. The mines were suffering from want of rain.

Letters from Cuba, to the 23rd ult., state that important municipal reforms had been effected, and it had been proposed to revive the old system of representation to the Spanish Cortes.

The Mexican journals inform us that several successful attacks on the insurgents had been made by the Government troops, and that the revolution was said to be crushed in Oaxaca.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS.—The weather has of late taken a favourable turn for our troops. It is moderately cold at night. The days are clear and sunny. The wind is low, and incoming vessels report fair average passages. Among the late arrivals was the 14th Regiment, and the *Jason*, with a fresh load of bat horses from Constantinople. Mules, too, the finest that were ever seen with the army, have arrived from Gibraltar, and were landed yesterday, accompanied by Spanish drivers, who, it is to be hoped, will know how to take care of these invaluable animals. This opportune accession to our transport cannot fail to make the service more efficient; and as good will is certainly not wanting in the commissariat, though method may be, there is every reason to believe that all our troops in front will, from this date, receive full rations regularly. In this respect our prospects are certainly brightening, for the mildness of the weather, the warm clothing, issued in abundance to our troops—in such abundance, indeed, that it seems the quantity must make up for the delay—and the full rations which may henceforth be expected, must tend to lessen the amount of mortality, which of late became rather alarming. It remains to be seen whether the new arrivals of mules and horses will enable us to take up the wooden houses; not an easy task, considering the heaviness of the materials and the state of the roads.—*Letter from the Camp, Jan. 28.*

PLEASURE TRIP TO SEBASTOPOL.—A prospectus has been in circulation in Paris for some days for a pleasure trip to Sebastopol at the commencement of the spring season. The travellers are to start from Paris and proceed to Marseilles, thence to Constantinople, next to the Crimea, afterwards to Egypt, and, finally, home by Algeria. The vessel fixed on for the tour to the East is the *Isabelle*, steam pleasure-yacht, under the neutral colours of Tuscany. The charge for each person is to be 1200*fr.* (£48). The trip is to last three months, and only ten passengers are to be taken.

THE GAS COMPANIES OF PARIS.—The Municipal Corporation of Paris not having consented to accept, on account of their insufficiency, the offers made by the united gas companies to lower their prices on having their contract prolonged by the city to 1863, the Emperor has ordered experiments to be made at Sèvres, at works established for that purpose on grounds belonging to the civil list, in order to ascertain the exact cost at which gas can be supplied. The experiments are carried on under the direction of an eminent member of the Institute.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

Intelligence from Sebastopol, through Russian channels, has been received up to the 6th inst. At that date the brief report was, "nothing of importance had occurred." This disposes of the Bourse rumour regarding a Russian victory, and the taking of Eupatoria. Our own telegraphic despatches, via Marseilles, are to the 3rd inst. from the Crimea, and to the 5th from Constantinople. The Russians had made sorties on the 1st and 2nd February, but are said to have been driven back with great loss by "young French volunteers." The 9th French Division, under General Brunet, was to sail from Constantinople for the Crimea on the 6th inst. With this addition, and the 8th Division, which had landed at Kamiesch a short time before, it is estimated that the French will now muster 75,000 bayonets.

The statements regarding the strength of the British army now before Sebastopol vary so widely that it is difficult to give even an approximate return. Mr. Gladstone affirms that there are not less than 30,000 effective English troops there. Other accounts say that there are not more than half that number. A letter has been received in Paris from one of the French officers attached to the staff of Lord Raglan, which states that "the destruction of the English troops has been vastly exaggerated, and that upwards of 20,000 good men can yet be paraded in the field." Such a statement from one of General Canrobert's staff would be more worthy of credit. Some of the French papers estimate the total effective force of the Allies at from 80,000 to 90,000. That of the Russian army of observation in the neighbourhood of Sebastopol is not much greater, if we are to rely upon the following estimate contained in a letter from Constantinople of the 29th ult.:

The Russian army in the Crimea has just received large reinforcements. It now consists of the garrison of Sebastopol, supposed to be 30,000 strong; of the army of observation, which occupies very strong positions to the north and east of the camp of the Allies, and which communicates with Sebastopol, though with difficulty; of detached divisions in the environs of Bagtcheseri and Simpheropol, which may be concentrated in a few hours, so as to oppose to the besiegers a mass of 100,000 men; of a corps of from 25,000 to 30,000 men fortified in the positions of the Alma, in order to close the road to Sebastopol against Omer Pacha, and to cut off all communication by land with the Allied army; and lastly, of about 50,000 men who are encamped at the entrance of the isthmus to protect Perekop, observe Eupatoria, keep up the communications of Prince Menschikoff with Russia, and be ready to go wherever they may be required.

The *Military Gazette* of Vienna states that,—

From the 25th to the 28th Jan., the fire opened upon Sebastopol had been very brisk, especially from the six batteries erected by Admiral Bruat near the Bay of Chersonesus, which are armed with fifty pieces of the largest calibre. The defensive barracks of the Russians, on which the fire was especially directed, had to be evacuated. Since then the French have constructed some earthworks on the heights which overlook the cemetery, and shells thrown from that point upon the town cause much damage to the Russians. In general, the cross fire of the batteries of Cape Chersonesus, and of the trenches opposite the southern fort, is daily gaining in strength. The Russians cannot any longer operate with much effect on that side with their heavy artillery because the French works are most advantageously situated.

Meanwhile the Russians in Sebastopol are busily preparing for the threatened assault. "It is impossible," says one correspondent, "to speak too highly of the apparent solidity, workmanship, and finish of the lines of formidable earthworks, armed with about eighty heavy guns, which the Russians have thrown up to enfilade our attack and to defend this position [to the rear of the round tower of Malakoff], which is, indeed, the key of their works in front of us." Another correspondent, writing from Balaklava on the 28th ult., warns us not to expect news of any great operation for some time.

We are biding our time (he says). If the public at home hope or expect anything more than that—if at this inclement season of the year they look for operations, events, and results—each succeeding mail, and this among the number, must disappoint their expectations. It is true that some smart work is now and then going on; and there are petty daily events which possibly might astonish a novice from some Yankee settlement in the Pacific. The cannon, which bristles on every side of the beleaguered fortress, will at intervals start from its grim and ominous repose. Weary riders, on broken-down hacks, that trudge over the ridge of hills on their way from one camp to another, may, on looking down upon the doomed city, mark a quick flash, similar to the leaping up of a yellow lizard, followed by the graceful twirling up of a slight cloud of white smoke, followed almost immediately by a deep booming sound, and the angry, expostulating whizz of a round-shot, which strikes the rocky earth, making the dust fly, and bounding up again, as if ready to forswear its nature, and turn into a shell, and burst from sheer vexation at being thus balked and stopped in the middle of its course. Such flashes, wreaths of smoke, and reports, may also be heard from our own lines; and to the young and timid a week on Sebastopol heights would be a very mild introduction into the mysteries of practical siege operations. But all this firing—intermittent as the fevers of the country—has its cause in the impulse which makes young men whistle as they go, or old men twirl their thumbs. It is to pass the time; to get over a period of short rations of thought, and because the gentlemen so occupied are at a loss what to do with themselves. The artillerymen on either side send a few shots and shells now and then, just to keep their hand in, or get up something like excitement, or to let the other party know that they have kept their powder dry, and that, if the others should feel inclined for a little martial conversation, "Barkis is willing" to respond to the invitation. These, I take it, are the reasons for this blazing away now on this part of the lines and now on that. But the real objects of the attack or defence are not served by this sporadic activity, and to all intents and purposes winter and foul weather have for some time past been acting the part to which the King of Prussia aspires in his new *pose plastique* as Angel of Peace. To all intents and purposes there has been an armistice—broken, indeed, now and then (for most armistices are broken) by a few sorties and some smart cannonading; and, as far as those who are strangers to the mysteries of councils of war are able to judge, the armistice will be prolonged until the circumstances which caused it cease to operate. Unless the Russians attack us in the plain (every one in camp wishes they would), we are not likely to do great things, and bring about great results, until the roads are dry, the trenches made, fresh cannon in position, and until circumstances lend themselves to the transport of an unlimited supply of powder, shot, and shells.

Letters from General Niel, dated "Camp before Sebastopol," have been received in Paris. They state that the condition of the French army is satisfactory, and that he had found the English army in a better state than he had expected.

Omer Pacha was to leave Varna on the 6th of February for the Crimea, accompanied by Colonels Dieu and Simmons.

THE TURKISH EXPEDITION TO THE CRIMEA.

When this expedition was first announced, it was said that the whole of the Turkish troops—some 30,000 or 40,000 altogether—would be landed in the Crimea by the middle of last month. But the transportation of so large a number of men, with the requisite stores and ammunition, across the Black Sea, at this inclement season, is not so easy a task. By letters from Varna of the 28th ult., we learn that not more than half the number had sailed at that time, and, at the rate the embarkation was proceeding, it was thought that the whole force would not have sailed in less than a fortnight from that time. One correspondent gives the following satisfactory account of the Turkish army:—

The men, when they embark, take a month's provisions with them, so as to be on their arrival at least independent of the commissariat. But the illusions about abundance of provisions in the Crimea—at any rate, in the small part occupied by the Allies—have been too dearly paid for already not to make Omer Pacha, who is by nature rather prudent, anxious about the commissariat department. Accordingly, stores have been erected both at Balteschik and Varna, to which large quantities of wheat, flour, butter, "kaurma" (a kind of preserved meat), and other articles of provisions are sent from all parts. Besides this, so large a supply of wood and charcoal has been collected, chiefly at Bourgas, that part of it has been put at the disposal of the English and French armies in the Crimea. The steam-mill at Varna is in full activity; so are the shambles. The possession of the Danubian Principalities is of great importance on this occasion, for a great part of the meat and the butter (which for a Turk is nearly indispensable) come thence.

Besides provisions, means for transporting them on land in case of a march have likewise to be provided from here, for Eupatoria can no longer furnish them, and the surrounding country has been nearly cleared by the Cossacks. Buffaloes are chiefly taken over for the purpose, which are very extensively employed for carting in Bulgaria. The question is only how they will bear the Crimean climate; for, as there are nobuffaloes kept there, it may be that experience has proved that they are not suited for the country, and it seems always dangerous to try experiments in a winter campaign.

A great part of the troops have fur-lined coats, but it did not strike me that all were provided with them, although, with the little uniformity in the costume of the Turkish soldiers, it would be difficult to say so positively. They have, however, one article which every one of them will find of the greatest use in the piercing east winds of the Crimea, and that is the hood, which is quite detached from the coat, and bound round by bands. They have had already one winter campaign, so it may be fairly expected that they have learnt how to go through it, although there must always be a great difference between war in a friendly and an enemy's country.

The army will consist of three infantry and one cavalry division. The first infantry division, which is already in the Crimea, is commanded by Mehmed Pacha (Perik), and Teofik and Behram (General Cannon) Pachas as Brigadiers. The second, which is likewise partly gone, will be under Ferik Ismail Pacha, not to be mistaken for Mushir Ismail Pacha, who distinguished himself at Kalafat, and who remains as commander in Bulgaria. Saly Pacha is spoken of as commander of the third division, and Halim Pacha as commander of the cavalry.

The whole are, with little exception, old troops; from the cavalry the best men, as well as the strongest horses, have been selected; 400 Bashi-bazouks, the *crème*, are also to form part of the expedition. The men seem very healthy, and in excellent spirits; they look also more soldierlike than their comrades at Balaklava; so that a year's campaigning has not been without its effects on them. But still much remains to be wished for.

THE SARDINIAN CONTINGENT.

The treaty of military convention between Sardinia, France, and England, has been adopted by the Piedmontese Chambers, after a good deal of discussion, by a majority of 101 votes against 60. M. Correnti, one of the speakers, described the war as one of civilisation against barbarism.

The Sardinian contingent will not embark for the seat of war before the middle or perhaps end of next month; but General La Marmora, who is to command it, will proceed to Paris and London immediately after the treaty has been ratified, to take counsel with the military authorities as to the measures most advisable with regard to its destination, the amount of particular arms, and other minor details. According to the terms of the convention, it will amount to 15,000 men. No positive distribution of this force has yet been made, not can it be, until the peculiar circumstances of where and with what troops it is to act have been definitively arranged; but it may be supposed there will be 10,000 or 12,000 infantry, from 1000 to 2000 cavalry, about 600 artillerymen, a company or two of Sappers and Miners, if required, and a strong force of waggon train and ambulance corps, which they possess in a very efficient state. Profiting by their own and our experience with regard to the latter departments, there is not likely to be any lack of carriage for the wounded, provisions, or forage. A recent invention has been adopted in packing cooked provisions, by which means a cart attached to each battalion carries rations for 800 men for three days, an invaluable accessory in cases of protracted reconnaissances. The Minié rifle is now being introduced throughout the service, both land and marine. Hitherto the War Department has been so closely economised it was impossible to make the improvements in small arms as fast as was carried out in richer and larger countries, and the Minister of War was forced to content himself with placing his fortifications in the most perfect state of defence, an object in which he has succeeded to a degree that would surprise those who have not watched the gradual and steady development of his plans. To the discipline and instruction of the army General La Marmora has devoted himself more particularly since the peace of 1849; and in this also he has been so successful that the justice of his reforms is admitted on all hands, though he unavoidably risked much popularity with the aristocratic classes in so doing. The result, however, is, that every department has been wonderfully improved since the last war; and the Sardinian contingent is by no means likely to suffer from comparison as to discipline or intelligence with those troops they are about to join.

PREPARATIONS FOR A EUROPEAN WAR.

A letter from Hamburg of the 10th inst. states that of all the German Governments, that of Hanover displays the greatest activity at the present moment in completing its army to a war establishment. Every material is being renewed, and the whole will soon be perfectly ready for mobilisation. A commission chosen from the superior officers, under the presidency of General Jacopi, Chef d'Etat Major, and formerly Minister of War, has been named by the King for this object. Several of the members have been sent into the provinces where the regiments are cantoned, to examine in detail their arms and equipments. All the State arsenals are actively engaged in the manufacturing of various warlike necessities. The soldiers have had their furloughs recalled, and have been ordered to rejoin their regiments immediately. The Government has directed the purchase of 3000 horses for the artillery and other carriages of war. Two guns are to be added to each field-battery. The Hanoverian cavalry, reputed one of the best in Europe, is likewise on the full war establishment. Like several other German Governments, that of Hanover is about to forbid the exportation of horses, which has been allowed up to this time. In short, if we may judge by what has been ordered, and what has already been done, the Hanoverian contingent will, of all the German Confederation, be the first completely organised in readiness for active and serious service.

According to the *Post-Ampt Gazette*, the Prussian Government has been informed that Austria has not renounced her proposition for mobilisation; and, in order to counteract the wishes of Austria, she is actively negotiating with the secondary States. The mission of General Willisen to Carlsruhe, of Colonel Tann to Schwerin, the arrival of M. Otterstedt at Berlin, and the active correspondence carried on between Dresden and the Prussian capital, are all connected with this object.

The measures proposed by the united military committees, and which were embodied into a resolution and adopted by the German Diet, are as follows:—

That the Diet should adopt a resolution to the effect that the Governments be invited to place the principal contingents, as fixed by the revised military constitution of the Confederation, on a war footing; so that they may be equipped, armed, and ready to take the field, according to Article 36 of the revised constitution, within the period of a fortnight. In order to attain this end, the Military Commission points out the following among the measures to be taken:—1. To fill up the ranks of the troops that are to be placed on a war footing. 2. To purchase all the horses necessary for the purpose aforesaid, in order to have them trained and accustomed to service. 3. To purchase stores and supplies and all such other things as it might be difficult to procure at the moment of need. 4. To make all the necessary preparations for the establishment of the administrative, sanitary, and other services which are not organised in time of peace. 5. To come to an understanding with regard to the command and the common and respective positions of the mixed *corps d'armée*. 6. To invite the Governments to give notice of the execution of the said measures within the shortest period possible, but at the latest within a fortnight.

"The majority of the States of the Germanic Confederation," says the *Patrie*, "are making arrangements for putting their contingents on a war footing. Their number of horses is nearly everywhere completed."

The *Gazette de Silésie* and the *Gazette d'Augsbourg* assert positively that Naples is about to accede to the Western alliance. The *Gazette de Verona* considers the news very probable. Portugal, it also says, is about to join the alliance; it could furnish 12,000 men. The *Kreuz Zeitung* states, on the contrary, that Portugal has positively declined active participation in the alliance. We believe that, at present, all that can be positively affirmed is that the Allies are seeking to unite all the secondary States of the Continent in a general European coalition against Russia, and that the work is making steady progress.

The Swedish Government is continuing its military preparations. The Hereditary Prince displays the greatest activity in everything connected with improvements to be introduced into the army.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The most important news contained in the letters and papers received from India by the Overland Mail is the despatch by the overland route of our first reinforcements from India to the army in the Crimea. The first division of her Majesty's 10th Hussars left Bombay on the 10th of January, on board the *Punjab* and *Sultana*, towed by the *Victoria* and *Auckland*. The *Punjab* took 230 horses and the same number of men; the *Sultana*, 84; and each of the steamers a smaller number. The remainder of the regiment was to sail in ten days. Altogether they will muster 650 sabres. Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, equally strong, were also on their way to Bombay to embark for the Crimea *via* Suez. It is said that several infantry regiments are to follow, and that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers *Norma*, *Pekin*, and *Precursor* have been taken up to convey troops from Bombay to Suez. If it was required, India, it was thought, could well spare a contingent of 20,000 or 25,000 excellent troops as long as Lord Dalhousie remains at the helm.

The Burmese Embassy, from which so much was expected, has ended in disappointment. Till their final interview the Ambassadors had demanded nothing, and the sole object of the Embassy had appeared to be the cultivation of friendly relations and the establishment of free commerce and diplomatic intercourse between the Burmese and the British; but at the

farewell reception a scene took place which is described in the Calcutta papers as follows:—

After a little of the usual complimentary language had passed that is stereotyped for State interviews, the Burmese Envoy proclaimed, that he had "come, by command of the King of Ava, to seek restitution of the whole of the captured provinces in Burmah!"

We are informed that, despite this unforeseen explosion, the Governor-General stood calm and collected, and at once desired Major Phayre to make the following reply, or words to this effect:—"Tell them that as long as the sun shines in the heavens the British flag shall wave over those possessions." The Envoy, it is said, scarcely expected any other answer; but, having been entrusted with the mission, he was of course compelled to perform it to the very letter.

The progress of the war in Europe excites intense interest in India. The subscription to the Patriotic Fund has been headed by Lord Dalhousie with £300, and will probably reach from all India £20,000. There is a strong feeling among military men that India might send aid to the forces in the Crimea. It cannot spare Europeans, and the idea of sending Musulmans is said to be a mistake. The Sikhs, however, would go willingly, and 10,000 irregular Sikh horse would be equal to at least 20,000 Cossacks. They mess altogether, drink rum, will eat anything except beef, and would be proud in the extreme of such a proof of confidence. The only difficulty would be in transport, and that is, in India, simply a question of money.

There have been meetings in all three presidencies in aid of the Patriotic Fund. By the latest accounts the subscriptions to the fund amounted in the city of Calcutta to 70,000r., in the city of Madras to 30,000r., and in the city of Bombay to 65,000r. These figures represent pretty fairly the comparative intelligence, wealth, and influence of the three presidential cities.

The Bombay correspondent of the *Times* gives the following news from Cabul, which is rather interesting at the present moment:—

Sirdar Mahomed Arslan Khan sent word from the Hazarah district, that he had great difficulty in collecting the revenue. The people had risen to the number of 4000, and he had only 500 horse and foot to bring against them. If he does not get reinforcements at once he will be destroyed. Two guns, about 2000 Persian and Afghan horse, and a regiment of foot, were immediately sent towards Hazarah.

The Commissioner at Peshawur has told one Sayud Mohsin that an English officer has volunteered to go to Kokan, and that two more officers are needed to accompany him. It is also thought that the English Government will send some money to Kokan. When this report was brought, the Ameer remarked that the English would never venture to send an officer to Kokan until they had effected a good understanding with the Cabul Government.

Information has been received of the arrival at Peshawur of Lord Dalhousie's letter to Dost Mahomed, but nothing is known about its contents. The Dost's agent writes that a Mooltanee named Foujdur Khan has been appointed to accompany him with the Governor-General's letter.

The King of Bokhara has reinforced the troops which are fighting against Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan in Balkh, and the Dost has ordered the enlistment of additional troops for the defence of the country.

News has arrived from Sheeburghan, in Turkistan, of a rebellion against the Ameer; and his Highness has ordered Sirdar Mahomed Sherief Khan from Cabul and Sirdar Valee Mahomed Khan from Balkh to start at once with reinforcements for the troops at Sheeburghan.

It is not probable that, with Russian influence paramount in Bokhara, and Turkistan and Candahar in revolt, the Dost will be able to retain his possessions north of the Hindoo Koosh unless assisted to some extent by the British.

I have already alluded to the probability of Persia becoming the paramount power in Afghanistan on the death of Dost Mahomed, and there are two other directions besides Candahar in which she is rapidly extending her frontier.

A battle has been fought at Bunder Abbas between the Arabs and the Persians, in which the latter were successful. A Persian force of 12,000 horsemen, with six guns and two mortars, appeared before Bunder Abbas in the beginning of December, and shelled the place for two days and nights; on the third day the garrison, consisting of 1700 men, met the Persians at the gates, and an engagement took place which lasted for several hours. The Arab force, overpowered by numbers, took to their boats and fled to the man-of-war belonging to the Imam of Muscat. The Arabs lost in killed and wounded about 1400, whilst the Persians lost about 4000. The Arabs were commanded by the eldest son of the Imam. He is determined to hazard another battle before giving up Bunder Abbas to the Persians. The Imam is said to be mustering a large force, which he will command in person; so that we may shortly expect to hear of another engagement.

The ownership of Bunder Abbas cannot at all affect British interests; but with the probability before us of the Shah becoming the paramount power along the whole extent of our Indus frontier, from Mekran to Peshawur, it is unquestionably our policy to do all in our power to prevent Russian influence from becoming paramount in Persia, and, were the Russians established in Turkistan, Persia would be merely a Russian satrapy.

The latest accounts from China states that the presence at Canton of a strong naval force, British and American, had apparently checked any active demonstration that might have been contemplated by the insurgents against the city, and the two parties remain relatively in the same position as when the previous mail left. Some desultory fighting had been going on on the river and in the neighbourhood of the city.

His Excellency Admiral Sir James Stirling left Hong-Kong for Canton on the 12th ult. in the *Winchester*, accompanied by the steamer *Styx*, and his Excellency Sir John Bowring followed in the steamer *Rattler* the next day.

A meeting of the British and American authorities had taken place in Canton to consider the peculiar state of matters, but nothing whatever had transpired. His Excellency Sir James Stirling had inspected the neighbourhood of the foreign residences, with a view of being prepared, in case of emergency, to render the most efficient assistance.

There are various reports of communications made to her Majesty's Plenipotentiary by the Imperial authorities and the rebel chief, but no details are given. It is generally believed his Excellency Sir John Bowring will avail himself of the present opportunity to endeavour to gain admission into the city.

A SLEDGE MASQUERADE.—Potsdam was enlivened by an animated spectacle on Saturday evening. The officers of the garrison got up a masquerade, or rather *en costume* representation—partly in sledges, and partly on horseback—whereby they traversed the crowded streets, to the great delight, but not much to the historical edification, of the spectators. The masque represented an episode in the history of the Teutonic order during the year 1377. Its outline runs somewhat thus:—The Grand Master Winrich, of Knapenrode, having by his side the young Duke Albert III. of Austria, who had come to gain his Knight's spurs, determined to march with a chosen force of Knights and men-at-arms into the then Pagan Lithuania, and there to attack and chastise Kynstutt "the Wild," Prince of that country. The expedition perfectly succeeded. The Knights were victorious in all their engagements, and the wild Kynstutt was so far dompted that he sued for peace, and, as a guerdon of amity, proceeded to the Grand Master's quarters, with a train of richly-ornamented sledges, to invite him and Duke Albert to a grand banquet. The invitation was accepted, and the German guests proceeded in Kynstutt's sledges to attend the fête, during which Duke Albert received the honours of knighthood, with the device of "Better knight than servant." The Potsdam chronicler ingeniously observes that the spectators were mightily pleased at the brilliant display, but, not being sufficiently versed in Teutonic history, were utterly at a loss to make head or tail of the pageant. There is another sledge episode in German history of much more recent date, which would have been well adapted to the season and to general comprehension, and quite as appropriate on other grounds. This was the wonderful expedition undertaken during the severe winter of 1668, from Stettin, by the great Elector. Placing his infantry and field-pieces in sledges, and accompanied by a sufficient body of that renowned horse which had routed the Swedes at Fehrbellin, that truly great Prince advanced in almost a direct line, over frozen rivers and hails, to Courland. Then, after reviewing his infantry as they stood up in their sledges, he advanced, overtook the Muscovites, formed his order of battle, attacked, defeated, and completely cleared East Prussia and the adjacent parts of those unwelcome and already-grasping enemies. Those were great deeds, glorious for the illustrious House of Hohenzollern, and worthy of being represented, as they were undertaken, by gallant officers who may select episodes of national history for the edification and heart-warming of the public during frozen carnivals. But times are changed. If the dominant party had full sway, the Brandenburg bailiwick of St. John would be more ready to receive a friendly but commanding visit from the orthodox legions of the present Lord of Lithuania, than to send forth its chivalry to imitate the daring exploits of Winrich of Knapenrode, or those of the great Elector's glorious days.—*Letter from Berlin, Feb. 6.*

WHO'S TO BLAME?—Those who pretend to be behind the scenes say that Lord Raglan considers Mr. Filder has deceived him, and has at various times misrepresented the nature and magnitude of the means at his disposal, otherwise steps would have been taken to place our transport service on a better footing. Mr. Filder can, however, it is said, point to some important letters, written both before and after the 14th November to Lord Raglan, on the subject of transport and of the roads, in which he is understood to have declared he could not be responsible for the evils and misfortunes which might befall the army if the important matters to which he called attention were neglected.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

HER Majesty, by her royal sign-manual warrant of the 31st of last month, has been pleased to grant a Civil-list pension of £100 a year to Mr. Thomas Keightley, "in consideration," so the warrant runs, "of his services to historical literature, and of the straitened circumstances to which he is reduced." As this is the last literary pension which Lord Aberdeen will have to recommend her Majesty to grant, so we hope it will be the last time that "straitened circumstances" will ever be introduced into a Royal warrant, coupled with services to historical literature, and so small an amount of pension. Mr. Keightley has published some well-written and useful works on history in general, and is the author, as well, of a book on "Fairy Mythology," which all who have read it will remember with pleasure and profit, and both of a high kind.

This grant to Mr. Keightley reminds us that, by a warrant of a like date, a pension of £150 a year has been granted to the widow of the late Mr. E. T. Crafer, of the Treasury. The pension is given "in consideration of her husband's long and faithful services, and the distressed situation in which she is left with a large family at his decease." Mr. Crafer's widow well deserved a pension from the public of this amount; but we must protest against its being granted from the petty twelve hundred pounds a year assigned by Parliament for literary, scientific, and artistic services. Mr. Crafer fell in the service of his country. He was assiduous, he was useful, and his public career had been long and faithful. Surely, out of the Superannuation Fund of the Civil Service of the public means might have been found to have given Mr. Crafer's widow this well-merited but small annuity? But Mr. Gladstone is to take up the whole case of the civil servants of the Crown; and we recommend Mrs. Crafer and this pension to his particular notice.

Poets are improving in worldly condition. When Goldsmith died £3000 pounds in debt, Johnson exclaimed (naturally enough), "Was ever poet so trusted before?" Southey's property was at least worth £7000, and Wordsworth's worth as much. Campbell, it is true, died poor, "living on the life to come," that has hitherto made so important a part in every poet's creed. But here is James Montgomery, of Sheffield, whose will was made in 1827, and who died in 1854, has left property in Sheffield and its neighbourhood that has just been sworn under £9000! This was money honourably won and well-deserved. It will soon no longer be allowed us to couple poets and imprudence together. What has Butler told us?—

It is not poetry that makes men poor,
For few do write that were not so before,
But, being for all other trades unfit,
Only 't' avoid being idle set up wit.

But few take to poetry now; with a very few exceptions it has become a barren and, in book-selling language, an unprofitable art.

M. Cabany's letter on his acquisition of an alleged unpublished novel by Sir Walter Scott, and the remarks of Mr. Huntly Gordon, Sir Walter's amanuensis, thereon, have led us into a longer correspondence than we wish to encourage. Mr. Gordon has, however, sent us a further letter on the subject which merits publication. His letter, it will be seen, is bringing the point of genuineness still nearer to a satisfactory conclusion:—

Since the publication of the last number of your paper, a respectable and well-known London bookseller brought me facsimiles just received from M. Cabany of the letter to Mr. Spencer, which appears to have accompanied the MS. of "Moredun," and of the notice referred to by M. Cabany in his letter to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, last week, and which he (M. C.) believes to have been intended as an introduction to the tale. The note to Spencer is such a dextrous imitation of Scott's handwriting that I should say "Moredun" must be well worth reading, if the style and sentiments have as striking an air of *resemblance* as this letter. Yet it will not bear a close examination. I cannot swallow the improbability of Scott addressing Mr. Spencer—a man whom he seldom met, though he had a great regard for him—as "My dear W. S." His address even to his familiars—the Ballantynes—was always "My dear John," or "James." The note is signed "W. S." in imitation of printing, which I don't believe Sir Walter ever tried after he left school! Nor did I ever observe an instance of his signing his initials to a letter. I have a brief one, written from a sick-bed; but still it bears the signature "W. Scott."

With respect to the handwriting—many of the letters are too tall; and I noticed the final *t* formed about double the length of Scott's, and without turning up the bottom, which I never knew him to omit. But I was chiefly struck with the letter *h*, which is fashioned with an open top or loop; and on carefully referring to many letters, &c. (one of them a letter of eleven quarto pages), I could not find a single instance where this letter was so formed. I therefore unhesitatingly pronounce W. S.'s note to be an imitation, though a very clever one; and have no doubt that M. Cabany has been imposed on. If that gentleman will consult any "expert" in Paris, I am pretty confident he will be told that it would be considered fatal to the authenticity of any document should even one letter be fashioned, several times, in a manner in which the presumed writer never formed it before. I need say nothing of the scrap commencing with an allusion to Dante, as that would strike one even little versed in Scott's handwriting as a very poor imitation indeed. But I stick to the *h*. Like John Kemble, I cannot give up my *ail-chés*!

I take this opportunity of explaining that part of my communication which you printed on Saturday, as I find it has been misunderstood. Neither Wm. Laidlaw nor John Ballantyne ever acted as Scott's "amanuensis," except during the composition of "Ivanhoe" and the "Bride of Lammermoor." And it is one of the most remarkable facts in the literary history of my illustrious friend, that the two works which many consider his best romances ("Ivanhoe" was, and I think still is, the most popular on this side of the Tweed) should have been composed when the author was too ill to hold a pen; and, stranger still, that "Ivanhoe" should be, in style, perhaps the most perfect of his prose writings. And yet he never tried dictation till he began "Ivanhoe." Nearly the whole of that splendid tale, and the entire "Bride," were dictated; but Mr. Lockhart was mistaken when he included the "Legend of Montrose" in the same category, every word of it having been transcribed by me.

I said that "the name of Napoleon was proscribed," &c., merely as a strong mode of expressing my disbelief that a fashionable stationer, in the neighbourhood of the Tuileries—(to whom Scott would probably send for writing-paper if his travelling stock was exhausted)—would have sold paper with the "water-mark of the first Empire" during the reign of Charles X. and the life-time of the King of Rome! Believe me, &c.,

13th February, 1855. G. HUNTLY GORDON.

If M. Cabany's acquisition is a genuine production of the great novelist he cannot give it too great a publicity. He should court inquiry everywhere; and what is more, publish the work forthwith.

Artists and amateurs (in spite of the frost) have been making their way to Messrs. Foster's auction-rooms, in Pall-mall, to view a small but choice collection of fifty pictures of the English school, the property of Mr. Birch, of Edgbaston, near Birmingham, and of another gentleman, name unknown. We have examined the collection with care, and shall have something to say next week about the works themselves, and the prices they obtained. The bulk of them were well-known faces. Of the new pictures we saw nothing better than Mr. Herbert's "Nimrod," a picture of the year 1853, and in Mr. Herbert's best manner.

TIVERTON ELECTION.—The nomination of a candidate to represent the borough of Tiverton in the House of Commons, in consequence of the vacancy caused by Lord Palmerston's acceptance of the office of First Lord of the Treasury, took place on Monday, at twelve o'clock, in the Town-hall. The committee for ensuring the noble Lord's return had, in consideration of the present state of public affairs, passed a resolution to the effect that they would undertake to re-elect Lord Palmerston in his absence. His Lordship, therefore, was not present. After the usual preliminaries, Mr. J. H. Amory, in proposing Viscount Palmerston as a fit and proper person to represent the borough in Parliament, observed, that in asking the meeting to elect the noble Lord he was asking them to elect a man whom every shade of political party could honestly and fairly support. Lord Palmerston, now Prime Minister of England, was the man to whom they all looked at the present moment to bring the war in which this country was engaged to a successful conclusion. Mr. W. Hole (a magistrate of the borough) seconded the nomination. The Mayor inquired if there was any other candidate, and, no one responding in the affirmative, he declared the noble Lord re-elected. Three cheers were then given right heartily for the Queen, for Lord Palmerston, Mr. Amory, and Mr. Hole; for the Emperor of France and the gallant French army; and for the press of England. The meeting, having then given three decided groans for the Czar, separated with a vote of thanks to the Mayor.



WRECK OF THE "DIANA," OFF PENZANCE.

WRECK OFF PENZANCE.

WE regret to record the wreck of the collier-ship the *Diana*, of Swansea, which was driven on the Pier Rocks in endeavouring to reach the harbour of Penzance during the storm of Friday, the 9th inst. When she struck all was confusion and excitement; ropes were thrown from the pier-wall to the poor fellows on board; and they bore up manfully under such awful circumstances. Eight out of nine were saved, but several were severely injured, the Captain having three of his ribs broken. One poor sailor was killed: he had fastened a rope round his waist, and was being hauled up, when a heavy sea lifted the vessel against the wall, and cut the unfortunate man in pieces. The brig struck about nine o'clock, and by three in the afternoon it was the most confirmed wreck that has occurred on this part of the coast for many years. In appearance it was a chaos of matchwood; scarcely any portion of the ill-fated brig remained that could be distinguished.

A few hours later another brig (coal-laden) was driven on shore between Penzance and Marazion. Fortunately, it cleared the rocks, and was secured high on the beach.

The accompanying Illustration of the catastrophe is from a sketch by Mr. George W. Pettitt.

LANDING OF THE REMAINS OF LORD FREDERICK FITZCLAIRENCE AT THE DOCKYARD BANDER.

THE scene represented by the Sketch we have given under this head took place on the 14th of November last. The Commander-in-Chief of the Bengal army died at Poorundhur, of gout in the stomach, on the 30th of October. Judging from the tone of the newspaper press in the Presidency, his death has been felt as a great loss by the Indians. He was always devoted to his profession, and zealous for the welfare of the troops under his command. The *Bombay Times* gives the following laudatory notice of his career:—

He assumed office on the 24th of November, 1852, being then only fifty-two (the bulk of our Commanders-in-Chief having for a long while past been between sixty and seventy), bringing with him a high reputation as a man of ability and an enthusiast in his profession. The highest expectations had

been formed of him; these, unfortunately, were destined to disappointment. In reviewing his short career, and giving him the fullest credit for perfect integrity, great kind-heartedness, and an earnest desire to do what he deemed right, and never to spare himself or those around him, his military administration, perfectly free as it is of the stains of nepotism and indifference which have characterised those of many of his predecessors, is admitted to have been a failure. The mechanical details of drill and discipline seem to have exhausted his conceptions of the management of an army 70,000 strong. He seems to have assumed that unbounded folly had reigned supreme in all departments until his arrival, and that his first duty was to have everything changed, and, had some of the measures latterly proposed by him been carried out, universal mutiny would have been the consequence. He inspected in person every regiment, visited their barrack-rooms and quarters, and partook of the soldiers' fare, in order to ascertain that the provisions with which they were served were wholesome and nutritious. Such conduct endeared him to both officers and men, and, if he had only refrained from ordering incessant drills and parades, his memory would have been worshipped by the army at large. Unfortunately, however, in consequence of not having seen service in the East in his youth, his ideas of



LANDING, AT THE DOCKYARD BANDER, OF THE REMAINS OF LORD FREDERICK FITZCLAIRENCE, AT BOMBAY.

the daily routine of garrison life were purely English, and he endeavoured to introduce into military life in the tropics a system of tactics totally antagonistic to the climate and the general routine of duty to which the army had been accustomed. The error would no doubt have been rectified in time.

The arrangements for his funeral were in the most magnificent style. The funeral car is described as "a masterpiece of chaste art and skill; it was all black velvet, and gold lace armorial bearings, and with the coronet of the deceased; the followers of the funeral train were ushered into the state-room, where a red glare of light showed several peons, half in shadow, half in shade, bearing glittering swords, as if they were the 'guardian genii' of the place." The ceiling of the hall was hung with colours and black drapery; "the walls literally covered with glittering arms of the most unique description;" "the platform on which the bier rested was a masterpiece of skill, which reflected the highest credit on the designer."

The following order was issued by the Indian Government on the melancholy occasion of his Lordship's death:—

With sentiments of the deepest regret, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council announces to the army the demise of his Excellency Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H., Commander-in-Chief at this Presidency; which event took place at the Hill Fort of Poorundhur, at half-past two o'clock on the morning of the 30th October. On this melancholy occasion the flag of the Castle will be hoisted half-mast high, and continue so until sunset; and seventeen minute-guns, corresponding with the rank of the late Commander-in-Chief, will be fired at each of the principal military stations under this Government. The Governor in Council further directs that the officers of her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's army will wear mourning for a fortnight from this date.

SKETCHES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

"The City of the Sultan" and its environs abound in picturesque sites, two of which we this week engrave, from sketches by Mr. James Robertson, of Constantinople.

TOPHANA (OR TOP-HANEH) is one of the suburbs of Constantinople, and a continuation of Galata, the principal seat of commerce. The name is derived from the cannon-foundry existing here. The accompanying Engraving represents a street in the Tophana quarter, descending from the "Russian" Palace, and affords a very accurate idea, not only of the architectural structure of the place, but of the company one encounters in making one's way to the place of embarkation for Scutari. There is not much to see in the quarter except a very beautiful fountain of white marble in the market-place; but it is in the general character of an Oriental city, rather than in individual objects of attraction that a curious fascination, is found for an unaccustomed eye. Must it be added that with familiarity grows contempt? and that



VIEW IN TOPHANA.—FROM A SKETCH BY JAMES ROBERTSON, OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

after one has had a few days of such places—of the ladies' yellow boots and tantalising veils—of the picturesque porters, the grinning slaves, the pompous eunuchs, and the noisy *gamins de Stamboul*—the eye begins to be much less pleased; while the ear and the nose acquire proportionate readiness to detect the dissonant noises and the unsavoury odours of streets which you first people from the "Arabian Nights" and then you wish peopled with scavengers? This remark applies in full force to the suburb here depicted.

THE OAK OF GODFREY OF BOUILLON.

ONE of the most celebrated historic relics of Constantinople is the noble Oak beneath which Godfrey of Bouillon, and Raymond, Count of Toulouse, are stated to have encamped in the first Crusade:—

"Four other chiefs of the Royal blood of Europe also assumed the cross, and led each his army to the Holy Land; Hugh Count of Vermandois, brother of the King of France; Robert Duke of Normandy, the elder brother of William Rufus; Robert Count of Flanders; and Bohemund Prince of Tarentum, eldest son of the celebrated Robert Guiscard. These men were all tinged with the fanaticism of the age, but none of them acted entirely from religious motives. They were neither utterly reckless like Gautier sans Avoir, crazy like Peter the Hermit, nor brutal like Gottschalk the Monk; but possessed each of these qualities in a milder form: their valour being tempered by caution, their religious zeal by worldly views, and their ferocity by the spirit of chivalry. They saw whither led the torrent of the public will; and it being neither their wish nor their interest to stem it, they allowed themselves to be carried with it, in the hope that it would lead them at last to a haven of aggrandisement. Around them congregated many minor chiefs, the flower of the nobility of France and Italy, with some few from Germany, England, and Spain. It was wisely conjectured that armies so numerous would find a difficulty in procuring provisions if they all journeyed by the same road. They therefore resolved to separate; Godfrey de Bouillon proceeding through Hungary and Bulgaria, the Count of Toulouse through Lombardy and Dalmatia, and the other leaders through Apulia to Constantinople, where the several divisions were to reunite. The forces under these leaders have been variously estimated. The Princess Anna Comnena talks of them as having been as numerous as the sands on the sea-shore, or the stars in the firmament. Fulcher of Chartres is more satisfactory, and exaggerates less magnificently, when he states, that all the divisions, when they had sat down before Nice in Bithynia, amounted to 100,000 horsemen and 600,000 men on foot, exclusive of the priests, women, and children. Gibbon is of opinion that this amount is exaggerated; but thinks the actual numbers did not fall very far short of the calculation. The Princess Anna afterwards gives the number of those under Godfrey of Bouillon as 80,000 foot and horse; and supposing that each of the other chiefs led an army as numerous, the total would be near half a million. This must be over rather than under the mark, as the army of Godfrey of Bouillon was



THE OAK OF GODFREY OF BOUILLON.—FROM A SKETCH BY JAMES ROBERTSON, OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

confessedly the largest when it set out, and suffered less by the way than any other.—*Mackay's Popular Delusions*, Vol. 2.

We quote this vivid picture from the second volume of Mackay's work on "Popular Delusions." The area beneath the majestic oak was not long since covered by British troops; when it was remarked that not before had Christians encamped beneath the wide-spreading tree since the days of Godfrey of Bouillon.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 18.—Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday. Martin Luther d., 1546.
MONDAY, 19.—Galileo born, 1564.
TUESDAY, 20.—Shrove Tuesday. Voltaire born, 1694.
WEDNESDAY, 21.—Ash Wednesday. Archbishop Cramer burnt, 1556.
THURSDAY, 22.—Sir Joshua Reynolds died, 1792.
FRIDAY, 23.—
SATURDAY, 24.—St. Matthias.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 24.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 11	3 33	3 51	4 14	4 36	4 56	5 15
5 16	5 34	5 55	6 13	6 32	6 53	7 14
7 38						

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1855.

The failure to assault and take Sebastopol immediately after the brilliant victory of the Alma has been the cause of the singular ill-temper and impatience of the British people during the last three months. A *coup de main* at that time might have been successful—at least such is the opinion of many competent judges in the British and French armies. The Russians themselves admit as much; and there is every reason to believe that the loss of life which would have ensued would have been far less than that which has since occurred from disease and exposure in the trenches. After the famous hoax of the "Tartar," which was solemnly affirmed to be true by the best-informed journal in Europe, the public mind, which had for a few days dwelt with complacency upon easy and brilliant victories, experienced a gloomy reaction. Not even the battles of Balaklava and Inkerman—though reflecting the highest glory on the prowess of our army—were sufficient to restore the people to good humour. A sullen discontent grew up, which nothing but the capture of Sebastopol was sufficient to allay. In the fourteen weeks that have been passed in comparative inaction since the splendid day of Inkerman, sad havoc has been played at home with many reputations—both political and military—which before that time stood at the highest point. Though our army suffered no reverse, though the enemy had been deterred from fresh attacks, though large reinforcements continued to reach the camps both of Lord Raglan and General Canrobert, though Sardinia offered us 14,000 men, though the Turks under Omer Pacha made good a position at Eupatoria, though that place was fortified in such a manner as to render its capture by the Russians imperative before they could again risk an onslaught upon us such as that so signally foiled at Inkerman, though the Powers of the Continent—Prussia alone excepted—were gradually drawn into our alliance, and though the mismanagement of the Commissariat and other departments was remedied to a considerable extent;—all these and a thousand other favourable circumstances were held as nought. Sebastopol remained unconquered; and the British public not only remained unsatisfied, but highly displeased. Against Lord Aberdeen the first vial of wrath was discharged. The other members of the Ministry shared his obloquy, till, there being nothing new to be said in their dispraise, Lord Raglan became the object of the popular ill-will, although shortly after the battle of the Alma, and the flank march to Balaklava, no eulogium seemed energetic enough to satisfy the admiration which his brilliant generalship had excited. At the present moment the tide of opinion has found a new obstacle, and is dashing itself against "Aristocracy." How long this state of mind will last it is impossible to say; but it may be safely predicted that the quadruped which represents the power of the British people will continue to roll its fierce eyes, to shake its mane, to extend its tail, and to growl ominously, until it be gratified by the capture of the fortress on which it has set its mind. We do not think, as some do, that the noble animal is in reality discouraged;—but it is evident that he is vexed and angry. A similar feeling exists in France, although it has not the same means as in this country for making itself manifest; and is shared to so large an extent by the head of the State, that the Emperor has, within the last few days, been with difficulty deterred from proceeding to the Crimea in person. But a variety of circumstances combine to show that the time is fast approaching when the Allied armies will resume the offensive; and when a new and vigorous attack, both by sea and land, will be directed against the stronghold of the Russians. The French have been ready for some weeks; and frost—a more rapid engineer than Mr. Peto—has hardened the muddy road between Balaklava and the British camp to such a degree as to render the getting up of our guns to their positions no longer a matter of impossibility, or even of great difficulty. Both armies are eager for the opportunity of renewed attack, either by the ordinary operations of a siege, or by the more brilliant, and perhaps less costly, alternative of a general assault.

The sufferings which both armies—and especially the British—have endured are favourable to the success of any movement which depends on desperate valour. Better to perish nobly in a gallant onslaught than to linger miserably in the cold of the trenches, or to be shipped off from Balaklava to die on the road to Scutari. The very best feeling pervades the soldiers of both nations; and hundreds of officers who, in the forced and painful inaction of their present duties, find nothing to do but to grumble at the war and those who have the command of it, will resume their proper character of brave men in the moment of danger, and will fight more lustily than they complain. That Sebastopol will be taken we cannot bring ourselves to doubt. The task may be difficult, and perhaps tedious, but it will be accomplished. Yet we can scarcely imagine that the British people will wholly recover their good humour in the interval. They have confidence in Lord Palmerston's energy, and in the prestige of his name; but even his great reputation may be "used up" if the siege last a few months longer. By the 1st of March the sword of Austria will be drawn;

and the mighty struggle will convulse all Europe. Sebastopol will then cease to be the sole point of interest; and victories over Russia in other portions of her vulnerable frontiers may show the Czar that his ultimate triumph is impossible.

The new Premier has displayed something more than adroit management in selecting Lord John Russell as the negotiator to be accredited on the part of England to the Viennese Congress. For the adroitness—which is the first merit a great number of people will discover in the arrangement—let Lord Palmerston have due credit. The Derbyites—in whose ranks we are by no means disposed to include the Earl of Derby—are at this moment exceedingly incensed with the Premier because he declined to form—what it is believed Lord Derby was never in earnest in asking him to form, namely—a new Coalition. The bewildering prospect of office induced a numerous band of exceedingly respectable and moderately-talented gentlemen to forget that, since the destruction of Lord Derby's Ministry by the very Parliament he had called together, they had never ceased to vituperate the union of men of different shades of principle, simply because it was such a union. The word Coalition was used by the Opposition writers as a synonym for all that was unprincipled and humiliating. Yet no sooner is office just possible than Lord Derby is thrust forward by his followers to propose a far more singular combination of statesmen—one in which strong political opinions would not be merely held in suspense, but must inevitably clash; and because Lord Derby is supposed to have been lukewarm in his effort to produce such a union, he is severely taken to task by the organs of his party; while the nobleman who avowedly declined to be a partner in such an arrangement is assailed with a bitterness for which disappointment is scarcely an extenuation:—

But we must give the losers leave to chide.

The irritation of the unlucky candidates for office has by no means subsided; and they threaten that the new Administration shall commence its labours amid stormy weather. The presence of the man who acted as the wedge to split up the late Government, who has been galled by the mode in which his secession from office has been received by the country, and by the inculpatory criticisms offered by some of his colleagues upon his own vindications, would have acted as a species of conductor for the element with which the atmosphere of the House is charged. Appeals to "the noble Lord lately the President of the Council" would have come fast and furious, more ill blood must have been generated, and even the patriotism of the noble Lord himself might not have been sufficient to prevent his interest in the discussions from taking an inconvenient turn. For this, and for sundry cognate reasons, Lord Palmerston has done a clever thing in procuring Lord John Russell's temporary absence. It will throw out many calculations made on the Speaker's left. *Promptus ad artem suam*, as usual, Viscount Palmerston has shown himself.

But these are considerations of small importance compared to the question of the real value of the appointment. Viewed with regard to the national honour and interests, the choice of Lord John Russell as our representative at Vienna seems a very desirable one. Unless these negotiations lead up to the great object of the war, the dismantling of Sebastopol, and the destruction of Russian ascendancy in the Black Sea, they are mere mockery, and will not be tolerated by nations already wearied and sickened by the solemn fooleries of diplomacy. In fact, unless the mode of effecting this (with, perhaps, the least loss of dignity to Russia) be the question for discussion, neither Lord John Russell nor the representative of France has any business at the Congress at all. At this moment there is much reason to believe that, despite diplomatic protestations, and authorised articles by Russian organs, the Emperor Nicholas will not permit his envoy to discuss the "points" in the only sense in which England and France can permit their discussion; and in that case Lord John Russell will merely have to withdraw from the Conference altogether, and devote his leisure to refreshing his recollections of St. Stephen's and the Karntner Strasse; and we are inclined to think that, practically, this is about what his Lordship's errand will come to. Certainly, recent events can hardly be said to have offered to Nicholas any special reasons for an early surrender of his stronghold.

Nevertheless, it must come down. And if the Emperor of Russia should have arrived at the conviction that, though armies waste away, and all the untold horrors of war be found in fearful aggregation in our camps, England and France have vowed a hate to Sebastopol, like that of Juno and Pallas to Troy, a hate to be quenched only with the last flame of the tyrant's fortress, and that such vow will be kept, he may be in earnest in his negotiations. Startled at the attitude of Europe, leagued against him, and preparing for a dread rush upon his legions, Nicholas may be disposed to submit, rather than have his fortress and fleets destroyed by the enemy. If he be sincere in his dealings, the selection of our representative at the Congress is a very fortunate one; for it is certain that every wile which the chancery of St. Petersburg—rich in tricky treaties—can devise will be put forth to obtain as much as possible from the forbearance of the Allies; to yield nothing that can be saved; and to confuse the terms of treaty, in order to raise questions and baffle remedies hereafter. The treaty by which the navigation of the "mouths" of the Danube was to be secured, and by which Russia cheated the other Powers by the most impudent devices, is a warning.

Now, Lord John Russell has not been trained to diplomacy; and as a man who cannot fence at all has far more chance against a skilful swordsman than one who knows the rules, but is a bad fencer, he may succeed better by refusing to enter into any phrasemongery than any of our regular diplomatic hands, who are proverbially inferior to those of the despotic Powers. There are several reasons why Lord John may be expected to acquit himself well; and the chief one is, that his heart must be in the business. Any one who was present in the House of Commons on the memorable evening when he made the declaration that nothing but the depriving Russia of her great stronghold in the Black Sea could make Constantinople safe will remember the sensation those words produced, and the tone they gave to the subsequent debate. That Lord John was obliged, later in the evening, and at the instance of his chief, to qualify those expressions, to the manifest discontent of

his auditors, was regretted, but it was felt that the first spirited declaration was that of his own feelings. Next, he has justified the step which has recently occasioned so much animadversion, simply and solely upon the ground that the war was not carried on in the vigorous way which was desirable, and with a view to the prescribed object. Thirdly, he has to vindicate by acts the course he has taken, having been by no means successful in doing so by words; and it will certainly not answer his purpose, as a statesman who values reputation, to show in negotiation any of that paltering and shortcoming which he has charged upon his late colleagues at home. He goes out armed at all points, a War Envoy, and his business is to do at Vienna that which hitherto Lord Raglan's cannon have not effected in the Crimea. If he do this, Sydney Smith's oft-quoted sneer at his courage will henceforth fall harmless, and his Lordship will show himself a great "commander." If—which, sincerely speaking, we do not anticipate—his aim prove to have been short of this, the name of Lord John Russell will not shine so brightly as it might have done in the page of his country's history.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the youthful members of the Royal family, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, arrived at Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle on Thursday afternoon. The Court will now remain in London until the week before Easter.

The Queen has entertained a distinguished circle of visitors at Windsor Castle during the week just closed. On Saturday morning, being the anniversary of her Majesty's marriage, the band of the Royal Horse Guards played several select pieces of music on the South Terrace. On the previous day his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, her Royal Highness the Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, and the Marquis of Abercorn arrived on a visit.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the four elder of the Royal family, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the Private Chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated. The Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Cambridge were also at the service. The Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg went to the Catholic chapel at Clewer.

On Monday morning the Queen and Prince, accompanied by the Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, and attended by the Marchioness of Ely and the Hon. Matilda Paget and the Equerries in Waiting, drove out in two sledges. The Princess Augustus subsequently took leave of her Majesty, and returned to Claremont. In the evening the Royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Speth, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. J. Macdonald, Lieut.-Colonel Tyrwhitt, and Major Clifton.

On Tuesday morning his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with Prince Alfred, skated in the Home Park. Her Majesty, attended by the Marchioness of Ely, was present. The Gentlemen in Waiting skated with his Royal Highness. The Duke of Cambridge took leave of her Majesty, and returned to London. After dinner her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, went to an evening party given by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore-house.

On Wednesday morning his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Gentlemen in Waiting, skated in the Home Park. Several officers of the garrison had the honour of skating with his Royal Highness. Her Majesty, attended by the Hon. Mary Seymour and the Hon. Matilda Paget, witnessed the scene. Lord John Russell arrived at the Castle, and had an audience of her Majesty.

The Countess of Desart has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

Lord de Tabley and Mr. Frederick Cavendish have succeeded Lord Waterpark and Major-General Berkeley Drummond as the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary have arrived at St. James's Palace, from Cambridge-cottage, Kew, for the season.

Viscount Palmerston gave a dinner to the Cabinet Ministers on Wednesday evening, at his residence in Piccadilly.

Lord John Russell is expected to leave town almost immediately for Vienna. The noble Lord and family are at present staying at Richmond-lodge.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: Rev. W. Collins Collins to Harswell, near Market Weighton, Yorkshire; Rev. J. P. Lucas to Rhosely, Glamorganshire; Rev. G. M. Sykes to East Hatley, with the Vicarage of Tadlow, now united, Cambridgeshire; Rev. J. G. Dobree to Holton St. Mary, Suffolk; Rev. C. Parker to Ormside, *Vicarages*: Rev. R. James to Abboton, near Yoxford, Suffolk; Rev. W. Nixon to Sutton, Suffolk; Rev. H. H. Swinny to Wargrave, Berkshire; Rev. H. H. Hardy to Preston, Gloucestershire; Rev. E. Hancock to Bathford, with Bathampton annexed; Rev. G. L. Fanquier to West Huddon, Northamptonshire; Rev. H. Wybrow to Stratton-upon-Dunsmore, near Coventry; Rev. W. Speke to Skenepeth, Herefordshire. *Incumbencies*: Rev. T. H. Dixon to Upleatham, near Redcar; Rev. C. G. Coombe to St. Thomas's, Crookes, Sheffield; Rev. J. Howe to Knowle, Warwickshire; Rev. J. P. Jones to Ivington, near Leominster. The Rev. H. Christmas, minister of Verulam Chapel, Lambeth, and lecturer of St. Peter's, Cornhill, has been appointed Professor of British History and Archaeology, in connection with the Royal Society of Literature.

TESTIMONIALS.—We record with pleasure the recent presentation of a handsome set of robes to the Rev. R. Blincoe, B.A., curate and evening lecturer of St. Luke's, Old-street, by a number of the ladies who form part of the congregation of the church under his excellent and exemplary guidance.—The Rev. John Thomas Bright Baker, on leaving the curacy of Botley, Hants, was presented by the parishioners with a splendid set of robes, as a testimonial of the high sense they entertained of his exemplary manner of performing his duties during ten years.

MR. SAMSON RICARDO was returned for the borough of Windsor on Wednesday, without opposition.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.—The Army Estimates for the financial year ending the 31st of March, 1856, amount to no less than £13,721,158; being an increase of £6,553,672 upon the estimate for the present year. There being a decrease of £38,000 in non-effective services, the increase under the head of effective is £6,589,001. The effective services will cost £11,764,921; of which £7,316,000 is for the maintenance of the Army (deducting the troops in India), £88,000 for Volunteer Corps, and £3,813,000 for the Militia.

ON Saturday the Comptroller for Transport Service forwarded a notice to Lloyd's intimating an augmentation of the fleet of transports, furnishing the "number" of the additional vessels hired by the Government, by which we find that almost every steamship in the merchant service has been taken up for the purposes of the war. The transport fleet now musters no fewer than 200 ships of the largest class, upwards of a third of which are propelled by steam.

THE 10th Hussars arrived on the 6th inst. at Alexandria. Between Bombay and Aden they lost seven horses; five died from natural causes, and two were shot, having been attacked by the glanders.

THE large barracks at Smyrna is to be converted into a hospital for English troops. Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, 57th Regiment, has reached that city to take possession. The Ottoman troops are to be posted in other barracks. Other English officers are expected daily at Smyrna.

THE BOMBAY COMMAND.—A Court of Directors was held at the East India-house on the 7th instant, when Major-General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the East India Company's forces on the Bombay Establishment, and Second Member of Council at that presidency.

SIR C. NAPIER AND ADMIRAL BERKELEY.—Sir C. Napier sends to the *Times* the following letter, which he has addressed to Mr. Crauford, M.P.:—"Merchistoun-hall, Horndon, February 11.—Sir,—I have been very much surprised at Admiral Berkeley's reply to your question. I do not intend to bandy words with the gallant Admiral; but I beg to tell you, when the papers—which I hope will be asked for—are produced, it will be seen that I was goaded to act contrary to my own judgment; that I was censured; and, finally, dismissed my command. I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant, CHARLES NAPIER."

THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.—The *Independence Belge* states, as from high authority, that the Conferences were to open on the 15th inst. Diplomatic gossip in Paris does not anticipate a pacific result from them. A diplomatist lately said, "The Conferences will end by the 1st of March, and then each party will draw the sword."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, FEB. 15.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
Feb. 9	29.908	29.5	22.4	26.5	— 11.8	90	E.N.E.	0.18
" 10	29.870	31.2	16.5	23.9	— 15.2	85	N.E.	0.00
" 11	29.630	35.5	7.0	21.2	— 17.3	86	N.W.	0.00
" 12	29.470	36.2	16.0	27.6	— 11.0	77	E.N.E.	0.02
" 13	29.420	30.9	24.2	26.8	— 11.9	96	E.N.E.	0.00
" 14	29.229	32.9	13.1	22.8	— 16.0	90	E.N.E.	0.00
" 15	29.702	32.0	23.2	27.2	— 11.6	69	N.	0.01

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 29.91 inches, at the beginning of the week, to 28.30 inches by the 14th; and increased to 29.80 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 29.603 inches.

The temperature during the week has been very low. On Sunday morning it was as low as 7°; on February 12, 1855, it was 14° below zero, and therefore was 84° lower on that day than on the 11th inst. The mean temperature of this day was 17.5°, depressed below the average, and that of the 14th as much as 16° below its average. The mean temperature of the week was 27.0°, being 13.5° below its average. The weather, notwithstanding its rigour, has been fine; snow has fallen in small quantities frequently, and snow crystals have been abundant.

Lewisham, February 16, 1855.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Within the week ending Feb. 10 the births of 934 boys and of 898 girls (in all 1832 children) were registered. The number of deaths in the week was 1546—a number greater by 332 than the average number, increased in the proportion of increase of population; thus, the temperature having been from 10° to 12° below its average in the last four weeks, has caused the deaths of more than 800 weekly, and has increased the mortality by this amount above that which would have been in an ordinary season.

THE WEATHER AND THE PARKS.

The various Parks have this week presented the appearance of fairs. The thermometer at the Royal Humane Society's receiving-house in Hyde-park, during the night of Monday, fell as low again as 23 deg., being 9 deg. below freezing-point. On Tuesday morning the quicksilver rose to 25 deg.; and even at noon it rose no higher than 27 deg., being then 5 deg. below freezing-point. Towards seven o'clock in the evening the mercury commenced to fall rapidly, indicating a continuance of the present severe weather. That night was the coldest experienced in the metropolis during the present winter. The thermometer at the Royal Humane Society's receiving-house in Hyde-park fell to 13 deg., being 19 below freezing-point.

The intense frost has frozen up the Thames above bridge, and produced almost an entire stoppage of the navigation; the steam-boats have ceased running for the last two or three days. Below bridge great quantities of ice float up and down with the tide. Many of the tugs between the Custom-house and the Pool are set fast; also many vessels lying close in shore. The masses of floating ice increase in thickness every tide; and, although no apparent mischief has yet been done, it is apprehended that, in the event of a continuation of the intensity of the frost, much havoc to the shipping will inevitably occur. The Greenwich and Woolwich steamers have also been compelled to lay up. The Gravesend steamers had not ceased running on Thursday, but they had great difficulty in making way through the ice. All the vessels and barges lying in Regent's Canal Docks are frozen in; and the basins of the East and West India Docks, as also the docks on the opposite side of the river, are covered with thick ice, and several of the ships therein are fast. The locks are kept free, but the navigation generally on the river is brought almost to a standstill.

In St. James's-park a very novel scene took place in the enclosure between two and three o'clock on Tuesday; a performance termed the "Express Train" came off. This consisted of 300 or 400 men, who extended back to front nearly 100 yards. Having seized each other's coats, they started at a given signal, some whistling the railway overture, and others making a noise resembling the blowing off of the steam of a locomotive. This large body of men, who were at certain distances joined by some of the Foot Guards, glided over the ice at the rate of three-quarters of a mile per minute. Owing to the exertions of Deputy-Superintendent Parsoles and the ice-men under him, the performance went off without any of those engaged in the affair meeting with any serious accident, but, owing to the crowding of the spectators, about thirty persons were either knocked down or fell upon the ice, by which they sustained serious cuts on the head and other injuries. They were taken to the society's marquee, where their wounds were dressed; but several others, by falling upon the ice, had arms and legs broken.

The Serpentine in Hyde-park had upon the ice many sliders and skaters. To prevent persons from passing the park to Kensington-gardens, iron chains have been affixed to the middle of the arches and carried right across. In each link of the chains are heavy spikes as sharp as the point of a bayonet. Owing to the intensity of the frost the spikes have become frozen in the ice, and in some parts only the points of the spikes can be seen, and when anyone is passing over the ice with great rapidity it is almost impossible to see the spikes until he comes in contact with them. This was the case on Tuesday with Mr. Leslie, member for Monaghan. The peak of his skates caught the projection, and he fell upon the spikes with such force that one of them entered the fleshy part of his thigh, causing the blood to flow most copiously. Great as the pain must have been, the hon. gentleman had the presence of mind to take a silk handkerchief from his pocket, and, after placing it round the wound, with the aid of his walking-cane he wound it up so tight as to stop the hemorrhage. A woman, with a child in her arms, narrowly escaped a similar fate.

The ice on the Serpentine was six inches thick on Wednesday, and during the afternoon Captain Wheatley, of the Guards, drove a horse and sledge over the ice at a rapid rate, in the midst of many thousands of spectators. The scene in St. James's-park was almost without precedent, not fewer than 20,000 persons having ventured upon the ice. On the Serpentine there were said to be about 12,000 persons. In order to prevent accidents similar to that which occurred to Mr. Leslie, M.P., on Tuesday, placards have been affixed to the arches of the bridge in Hyde-park, inscribed "Beware of the spikes."

Several skating matches took place on the Serpentine on Wednesday between some dragoons and a number of civilians. Two Dutchmen, who could not speak a word of English, also skated for a heavy sum, but it would be difficult to say who was the winner, as they were declared to have come in at the winning-post together. Fortunately, notwithstanding the great excitement on the ice, no accident took place during the day. Several members of the Skating Club, and a number of elegantly-dressed ladies, greatly amused the spectators by their graceful evolutions, in forming quadrilles on the ice, and cutting out figures of different descriptions.

THE SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE INSANE.—A meeting of the members of the above society took place on Wednesday night (the 7th inst.) at the residence of the treasurer, Sir Alexander Morrison, when the following awards for meritorious conduct were made to applicants:—To Matthew King, 25 years of service, three guineas; Roderick M'Lennan, of Elgin Lunatic Asylum, 20 years of service, two guineas; Mrs. M'Lennan, of the same institution, for a service of 26 years, three guineas; and to Hannah Middleton, of Witham Lunatic Asylum, 13 years, an award of two guineas. There were nine male applicants and six female, whose certificates were of the most satisfactory character.

FALL OF A HOUSE AND LOSS OF SIX LIVES.—On Sunday night, a few minutes after nine o'clock, the inhabitants of the Lower-road Islington, were alarmed at hearing an unusual noise and loud cries for help, and at the same time they perceived what appeared to be a dense column of smoke arising from the premises numbered 2 in that thoroughfare. The smoke having been perceived and the cries heard by Douglas, the conductor of the Royal Society's fire-escape stationed on Islington-green, he proceeded to the spot, when he found a man, his wife, and two children at the second-floor front window, whose escape had been cut off by the falling of the staircase and centre of the building. He instantly ascended the fire-escape, and brought down in safety the whole of the four persons whose lives were so much jeopardised. As other portions of the building kept falling, Douglas removed his machine, when the whole of the front fell with a fearful crash into the road, burying six persons in the ruins, including a police constable, named Francis Stoker, who lost his life in attempting to save some of the unfortunate inmates.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S MISSION TO VIENNA.—We have reason to believe that Lord John Russell has accepted the duties of British Plenipotentiary in the conferences and negotiations about to open at Vienna, and that his Lordship will proceed in a very few days to that destination. It is further stated that Mr. Hammond, a gentleman who fills with great ability the office of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and who is consequently thoroughly acquainted with the diplomatic relations of this country, will accompany the mission; so that Great Britain will be represented at this conference by a Minister of State who till within the last few days has taken part in all the deliberations of the Cabinet on the present war, and also by a gentleman who is equally well versed in all the official details of these important transactions.—Times.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUKE OF GENOA.

DEATH, asserts the poet, "æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas regumque turres." This can hardly be admitted with regard to the Royal house of Sardinia. Death has of late been so fatally active in the family of the Sardinian Monarch, Victor Emanuel II., that his Majesty and his infant children have now scarcely one grown relative left. First died the present King's gallant father, Charles Albert, whose sword was so strongly but so unfortunately drawn in the cause of freedom; then died Charles Albert's mother, the Duchess of Savoy and Princess Montebello, and just recently the deaths of Charles Albert's widowed Queen, and of the present King's beloved and excellent consort, have followed in rapidly awful succession. News still more recent announces the demise of King Victor Emanuel's only brother, the accomplished Duke of Genoa, who will be remembered in this country as an agreeable and popular visitor to our shores but a short time ago. This Prince, Ferdinand Maria Albert, Duke of Genoa, was the younger of the two sons of the late Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, Victor Emanuel II., the present Sovereign being the elder. The Duke was born the 15th Nov., 1822, and married, the 22nd April, 1850, the Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John present King of Saxony, by whom (now his widow, in her twenty-sixth year) he leaves an infant daughter, Marguerite, born the 20th Nov., 1851. The Duke of Genoa was a General in his brother's service, and Commander-in-Chief of the Sardinian artillery. He died at Turin on the 10th instant. A portrait of the Duke appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 627.

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VISCOUNT O'NEIL.

JOHN BRUCE RICHARD O'NEIL, Viscount O'Neil, of Shane's Castle, in the co. of Antrim, in the Peerage of Ireland, and one of the Irish Representative Peers, was the younger son of John O'Neil, the first Viscount, by his wife, Henrietta, only child of Charles Boyle, Lord Dungarvon. He was born the 20th December, 1780, and succeeded in the Viscounty of O'Neil on the 25th March, 1841, his brother Charles Henry St. John, the second Viscount, who was created Earl O'Neil in 1800; but whose Earldom became extinct on his dying without issue. The third Viscount (the subject of this notice) never married, and, consequently, the Viscounty now ends also with his demise. The Viscount died on the 12th inst., at his ancestral seat, Shane's Castle. His Lordship was a General in the British service, and held the offices of Constable of Dublin Castle and Vice-Admiral of Ulster.

The Viscount's family, of Milesian origin, is one of the oldest in the sister kingdom, proving a clear descent from Niall, Monarch of Ireland in the beginning of the tenth century.

MARY ANN, VISCOUNTESS ST. VINCENT.

The death of Lady St. Vincent took place at Meaford, county Stafford, on the 31st ult. Her Ladyship was second daughter of the late Thomas Parker, Esq., of Park-hall; and second wife of Edward Jervis, present Viscount St. Vincent. Her Ladyship leaves one surviving son—the Hon. Edward Swynfen Jervis, and one daughter, Mary Anne, widow of David Ochterlony D. Sombre, Esq.

BARONESS ROLLO.

AGNES, Dowager Lady Rollo, widow of John, eighth Lord Rollo, died on the 3rd inst., at 1, Stanhope-street, Hyde-park-gardens. Her Ladyship, who was daughter of William Greig, Esq., of Gayfield-place, married June 12th, 1806, the eighth Lord Rollo, and became his widow December 24, 1846. Her Ladyship's issue consisted of three sons (of whom the eldest, William, was the late Lord Rollo), and two daughters, Mary, wife of Captain Robert Knox Trotter, of Ballindean, and Martha, of Lieut.-Colonel Richardson Robertson, of Tulliebelton.

CLEMENT WINSTANLEY, ESQ., OF BRAUNSTON, COUNTY LEICESTER.

THIS respected country gentleman died on the 25th ult., at his residence Brookfield, near Teignmouth. He was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Leicestershire, served as High Sheriff in 1815, and was for some years Lieutenant-Colonel of the county Militia. At the period of his death he was in his eightieth year.

The family of Winstanley, one of remote antiquity in the county of Lancaster, was first established in Leicestershire, by James Winstanley, Esq., of Gray's-inn, who purchased, in 1650, the manor of Braunston from the Hastings, and was appointed, in 1653, Recorder of Leicester. Colonel Winstanley, the subject of this notice, was eldest son of Clement Winstanley, Esq., of Braunston, who served the office of High Sheriff for Leicestershire in 1774, when the gentlemen of the county, to evince their respect for him, arrayed themselves in blue coats with crimson collars, and attended Mr. Winstanley from his seat at Braunston in something like military order. Maternally, Colonel Winstanley was nephew of the first Lord Ranelagh, and, through his grandmother, Mary Prideaux, was a corepresentative of the baronetcial family of Prideaux.

GENERAL THE HON. SIR PATRICK STUART, G.C.M.G., COLONEL OF THE 44TH REGIMENT.

THE death of this officer occurred on the 7th inst. at his seat, Eaglescarmie, county Haddington, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Sir Patrick was the second son of Alexander, tenth Lord Blantyre, by Katherine, his wife, daughter and heiress of Patrick Lindsay, Esq., of Eaglescarmie. He was born in 1777, and married, in 1810, Catherine Henrietta, daughter of the Hon. John Rodney, by whom he leaves a large family. He entered the Army in 1793, and attained the rank of full General in 1851. From 1837 to 1843 he was Colonel of the 60th Rifles, but since the latter year he held the Colonelcy of the 44th Regiment. In 1843 he became Governor of Malta, and was made a Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant for East Lothian, a Director of the Royal Academy of Scotland, and a Director Extraordinary of the Bank of Scotland.

LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HON. THOMAS EDWARD CAPEL.

THIS venerable General died on the 3rd inst. at his residence, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, aged eighty-five. He was second son of William Anne, fourth Earl of Essex, by Harriet, his second wife, daughter of Colonel Bladen, and grandson of William, third Earl of Essex, by Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter of Wrothesley, Duke of Bedford. General Capel, who entered the Army April 10, 1793, served the campaign in Flanders under the Duke of York, and was subsequently in the Peninsula, where he was employed as Assistant Adjutant-General at Cadiz in 1811. He received the Silver War Medal with one clasp for Corunna. His commission of Colonel bears date Jan. 1, 1812, and that of General Nov. 9, 1846.

JOHN O'BRIEN, ESQ.

JOHN O'BRIEN, Esq., of Elmvale, county of Clare, died suddenly on the 6th inst., at his residence in Stephen's-green, Dublin. Mr. O'Brien was for many years a prominent and active member of the Liberal party in Ireland; and during the struggle for Catholic Emancipation he distinguished himself as an able and consistent supporter of O'Connell. The honourable gentleman for several years represented the city of Limerick in Parliament. In private life his character was that of an amiable, generous, and high-minded Irish gentleman. He was brother to Mr. Serjeant O'Brien, M.P.

J. H. VIVIAN, ESQ., M.P.

JOHN HENRY VIVIAN, Esq., M.P. for Swansea, died at his residence, Singleton, near Swansea, on the evening of Saturday last, in his 72nd year. He was the second son of John Vivian, Esq., of Truro, Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, and the brother of Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, first Lord Vivian; the present Lord Vivian is his nephew. Mr. John Henry Vivian represented Swansea and its contributory boroughs, Neath, Aberavon, Kenog, and Loughor, since their enfranchisement under the Reform Bill in 1832. So popular was Mr. Vivian among the electors, that he was always returned without a contest. He was the head of the firm of Vivian and Sons, the extensive copper-smelters. In politics Mr. Vivian was a moderate Liberal. When the Whigs were in office he generally voted with the Ministry, but went further than they did, in supporting the ballot and one or two other measures.

Mr. Vivian was ever held in high esteem for his private virtues, even by those who differed from him in politics. His munificence in favour of all the local charities and other eleemosynary establishments was proverbial throughout the county of Glamorgan.

Mr. Vivian married, the 30th October, 1816, Sarah, eldest daughter of Arthur Jones, Esq., of the Priory, Reigate, Surrey, and leaves issue four sons and five daughters. The eldest son, Henry Hussey Vivian, Esq., is present M.P. for Truro; the eldest daughter is the wife of Sir W. Gibson Craig, Bart., and the third daughter the wife of William Jones Lloyd, Esq.

PRYSE LOVEDEN, ESQ., M.P.

MR. PRYSE LOVEDEN, of Gogerddan, in Cardiganshire, and Buscot-park, in Berkshire, died in London on the 31st ult. He was the eldest son of Pryse Pryse, Esq., by his second wife, Jane, daughter of Peter Cavalier, Esq., of Gishorough, Cleveland, and was born the 1st June, 1815. He represented in Parliament the Cardiganshire boroughs for a period of six years, having been elected in 1849, on the death of his father, the late Pryse Pryse, Esq., who had represented those boroughs for thirty years. Mr. Loveden, like his father, was an ardent Reformer; and in two severely-contested elections succeeded in upholding his political views in his native county. His many virtues and kindness of heart so endeared him to his friends and neighbours, that three thousand of them attended his funeral. He was interred on Wednesday, the 7th inst., in the old parish church of Llanbadarn-Fawr, in Cardiganshire. Mr. Pryse Loveden married Margaretta-Jane, third daughter of the late Major Rice, of Llwynybrann, Carmarthenshire, and leaves three children—a son and two daughters. Mr. Pryse Loveden was the representative of the two very ancient and honourable families of Pryse of Gogerddan or Gogerthan, and Loveden of Buscot. His father assumed the surname and arms of Pryse on succeeding to the Welsh estates of his maternal ancestors in 1798.

THE RIGHT REV. DAVID LOW, D.D., BISHOP OF ROSS, MORAY, AND ARGYLL.

THE death of this venerable prelate was just announced. He had entered on his eighty-eighth year, and although younger than the marvellous old man of Magdalen College—the late Dr. Routh—he had been longer in holy orders, having been ordained a Deacon so far back as 1787. He was born near Brechin in 1768, educated at the University of Aberdeen, and afterwards under Bishop Gleig at Stirling, and settled as pastor at Pittenweem in 1790, since which period, for more than half a century, he fulfilled the duties there. He was consecrated Bishop of the united dioceses of Ross, Moray, Argyll, and the Isles in 1819. A few years ago he effected the separation of the latter, and its erection into a separate see, by his own endowment; and, finally, he resigned his episcopal jurisdiction in 1850, when he was succeeded by Bishop Eden. The Bishop took a deep interest, and a frequent and active share, in promoting the great movements affecting the Episcopal Church of Scotland. Personally, the Bishop was one of the most interesting relics of the elder days of Scottish character and manners. His appearance was most striking—thin, attenuated, but active—his eye sparkling with intelligence—his whole appearance that of a venerable French abbe of the old régime. His mind was eminently buoyant and youthful, and his memory was a fount of the most interesting historical information, especially in connection with the Jacobite and Cavalier party, to which he belonged by early association and strong political and religious predilection. Born and bred in a district pre-eminently (at that time) devoted to the cause of the Stuarts, almost under the shadow of Edzell Castle, the ancient stronghold of the Lindsays in Forfarshire, and having lived much from time to time, in his early years, in the Western Highlands, among the Stuarts of Balachulish and Appin, he had enjoyed familiar intercourse with the veterans of 1715 and 1746, and detailed the minutest events and adventures of those times with a freshness and a graphic force which afforded infinite delight to his younger auditors. Nor was his traditional knowledge limited to the last century—it extended to the wars of Claverhouse and Montrose, to Bothwell Brig and Inverlochie; of anecdotes of old Scottish manners he possessed a most abundant and curious store.

THE RIGHT REV. OWEN EMERIC VIDAL, D.D., BISHOP OF SIERRA LEONE.

THIS most estimable and accomplished prelate expired at sea, forty-eight hours before reaching Sierra Leone (to which colony he was returning), on or about the 23rd December, having been out visiting the churches in Yoruba. He was buried at Freetown on the 27th, and thousands of all classes attended his funeral. Dr. Vidal was born at Easthamstead, Berks, in 1819, the eldest son of Emeric Essex Vidal, Esq., R.N., of Ersham Lodge, Hailsham, Essex, and the grandson, maternally, of the Rev. James Capper, Vicar of Wilmington. He received his education at St. Paul's School, Southsea, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a Lady Margaret's Scholarship, and was Senior Optime, and Second Class in Classics, in 1842. In the following year he was appointed Incumbent of Trinity Church, Dicker Common, Arlington, Sussex, and in 1852 was consecrated the first Bishop of Sierra Leone. He married, in 1852, Miss Hoare, fourth daughter of the Rev. Henry Hoare, Vicar of Framfield, Sussex.

LIEUT. HENRY CLARKE, R.N., son of Captain Clarke, R.N., formerly of Hyde-hall, Cheshire, died at Brynhiplwyn, Llangollen, on the 4th inst. Lieut. Clarke entered the Navy in 1830, and went through much service in North America, the West Indies, and New Zealand. The fatigues he endured shattered his constitution, and caused his lamented death in his 39th year.

MRS. MARY FRANCES FITZGERALD, a lady well known for her high mental accomplishments, and for her patronage of literature and the fine arts (her house being the favourite resort of writers, dramatists, and painters), died at her residence in the Royal Crescent, Brighton, on the 30th ult., in her 76th year. Mrs. Fitzgerald was a scion of the ducal house of Leinster; being a Geraldine of that branch which descends from the second son of the first Earl of Kildare. Mrs. Fitzgerald's family held property in Waterford. She herself possessed large estates in Lancashire, as well as owning the historic manor of Naseby, in Northamptonshire, and the lands of Boulge, in Sussex.

RICHARD PLUNKETT, Esq., the very last of the famous "Irish Volunteers" of '82, who in that year achieved Hibernian independence, died recently, at the patriarchal age of one hundred and seven, at the residence of his son, M. R. Plunkett, Esq., R.M., Nenagh, co. Tipperary.

THE REV. VILLIERS PLANTAGENET HENRY SOMERSET, twenty-eight years Rector of Honiton, whose death has just occurred, was the third son of General Lord Charles Somerset, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, who was son of the fifth and brother of the sixth Duke of Beaufort. The rev. gentleman, who was born in 1803, married, in 1844, Frances, daughter of John Ley, Esq., Clerk of the House of Commons, and leaves issue. The rev. gentleman's only surviving brother is Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief at Bombay.

WILLS AND PERSONALTY.—The Most Noble John Marquis of Ormonde, of Kilkenny Castle, left personality in England estimated at £6000. The Hon. Lieut.-General Sir George Calcraft, C.B., £5000. Rear-Admiral Sir Richard O'Connor, C.B., £7000. General James Huskisson, £20,000. The Rev. L. W. Warneford, D.C.L., £140,000. The Rev. M. J. Routh, D.D., President of Magdalen College, Oxford, died intestate, leaving personality amounting to £60,000.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Miss Charlotte Rebecca Howard, of York-place, Marylebone, has left to charities a sum exceeding £12,000, as under:—The Clergy Orphan Asylum, St. John's-wood, £2000; Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, New-road, £1500; Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, £1500; City Truss Society, Cheap-side, £1000; Blind School, St. George's-circus, £1000; Seamen's Hospital, Dreadnought, £1000; Destitute for All Classes, Haverstock-hill, £1000; Free Cancer Hospital, Cannon-row, Parliament-street, £1000; Society for the Protection of Cruelty to Animals, £1000; Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, £500; For Giving Nightly Shelter Houseless Poor, £500; and other sums to be invested and laid out in blankets and clothing, and other benevolent uses.

LORD PANMURE, THE NEW MINISTER OF WAR.

WHEN Lord John Russell, some few months since, first began to be dissatisfied with the management of the War Departments, the person whom he consulted as to the best mode of reorganising them was Lord Panmure, who had filled the office of Secretary at War during the six years of his (Lord John Russell's) Administration. When, also, Lord Palmerston became charged with the commands of her Majesty to form a Government, in place of being made War Minister, he, too, applied to Lord Panmure to fill that important office. In commenting on that appointment the noble Lord, who might be said to have originated it, paid a high compliment to the talents of Lord Panmure, and asserted his fitness for the post. Speaking of the new War Minister, he said, that he was a perfect master of all the principles which regulate an army, and of all the details. He would, he had no doubt, turn his attention to every improvement relative to the supply of the army, and would not be induced to adopt, under the name of improvements, innovations which might be destructive of the army, but would adopt those improvements which the science of the present day would enable him to carry out. Lord John Russell also expressed his conviction that Lord Panmure would be ready to act in a manner which would increase the efficiency of our army, which had suffered, not from the want of discipline, or the want of military organisation, but from the failure of the civil department. These are high praises and strong promises; but the past career of Lord Panmure leads to the opinion that they are not exaggerated or hazardous, but that they will be borne out by his subsequent proceedings.

It is as Mr. Fox Maule that Lord Panmure is better known in the political and Parliamentary history of his country. During some twenty years he has filled, while his party have been in power, positions more or less important in the Government, and has invariably acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his superiors and of the public. He is one of those scions of the aristocracy whose whole life and conduct discredit the clamours which are now being raised against our existing institutions. He has those abilities, those qualities of mind and heart, those hard-working instincts, and those popular manners which would have enabled him to rise in the State, had he entered Parliament only with the ordinary advantages, and trusted to his own powers to make his way. He is descended from the same family as the Earl of Dalhousie. His father was the youngest son of the eighth Earl of Dalhousie (the present Marquis is the tenth); but he changed his name from Ramsay to Maule on succeeding, through his grandmother, to the estates of the old Earls of Panmure. When he was raised to the peerage in the year 1831 (we speak still of the father of the subject of this notice), he took the title of Panmure, thus perpetuating indirectly the extinct honours of his family. It might be supposed that it was to the influence derived from these family associations that Mr. Fox Maule owed his selection and advancement in political life. So far from this being the case, it is generally understood that he derived no advantage whatsoever from the wealth and position of his father, for reasons into which it is needless here to enter.

Mr. Fox Maule, then, entered public life with scarcely any more advantages than those of any other public gentleman seeking advancement in the State. Born in 1801, he early obtained a commission in the 79th Highlanders, in which regiment he served for twelve years. It was not until the age of thirty-four that he entered the civil service of the country. On the reaccession to power of Lord Melbourne, in April, 1835, that nobleman offered to Mr. Fox Maule the post of Under Secretary of State for the Home Department; and he continued to discharge its duties until the month of June, 1841. He was early noticed as a collected and sufficiently fluent speaker, a good man of business, remarkable for *bonhomie*, and yet always commanding the respect of the House by his quiet dignity and self-possession. The excellent manner in which he had discharged the duties of this subordinate post led to his being nominated Vice-President of the Board of Trade in the month of June, 1841.



THE NEW MINISTER OF WAR, THE RIGHT HON. LORD PANMURE.

He had scarcely found an opportunity of showing his capacity for his new duties, and of defending the commercial policy of the Government against the assaults of Sir Robert Peel and his then Protectionist followers, when the success of the Conservative Opposition led to the dissolution of Parliament, and the return of the immense Conservative majority which finally overthrew Lord Melbourne's Government. During the foregoing period Mr. Fox Maule had sat for Perthshire, from 1835 to 1837, and for the Elgin districts of burghs from 1838 to 1841. At the general election of the latter year he did not resume his connection with his former constituencies, but stood successfully for Perth city, which he continued to represent during the next eleven years.

In the opposition, if such it can be called, which was maintained by Lord John Russell and the Liberal party against Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Fox

Maule took a distinguished, and sometimes even a leading, part; and on more than one occasion he developed striking debating powers. On the rupture between Sir Robert Peel and his party, which was the consequence of his repeal of the Corn-laws, Mr. Fox Maule came into office with Lord John Russell. It was now that he first became connected with the War Department, for which his military experience, as well as his general temperament, fitted him. In discharge of his duties as Secretary at War, from the accession of the Russell Ministry in July, 1846, to certain changes which preceded its downfall in February, 1852, he commanded the confidence of his colleagues, and generally satisfied his critics in the Army. How he performed those duties may be inferred from the spontaneous tribute of praise on the part of Lord John Russell, to which we have already alluded. Lord Palmerston, as the Foreign Minister of that Government, also enjoyed constant opportunities of appreciating the services of the right hon. gentleman, and to this date we must refer the formation of the opinion which has now led to Lord Panmure's appointment to the most onerous and responsible office in the Ministry at the present crisis. Mr. Fox Maule's official career was once more varied by a change of office, ere he temporarily retired from political life. After yielding up the War-office at the commencement of February, 1852, he became President of the Board of Control, and continued to hold that post until the resignation of Lord John Russell's Administration. Lord Panmure—for by the death of his father he had now succeeded to the title—took no part in the arrangements which led to the formation of the Coalition Government; but the reputation he had made led to his almost immediate selection for the office of War Minister, as soon as it became clear that Earl Grey could not accept the post. Considering that we are actually at war, and that a time of war is not the best for organic changes, however necessary in the abstract, it is perhaps preferable that we should have at the head of the War Department, and invested, as it is to be hoped he is, with plenary powers, a man of the character, experience, and temperament of Lord Panmure, who will not needlessly outrage military prejudices, yet will not yield to the spirit of routine; who is courageous enough to resolve on any changes, however great, yet prudent enough (and so to speak) soldier enough not to insist on reforms for mere theory's sake; and whose general bearing, whether in Parliament or in his department, is such as to command respect, while conciliating the confidence even of the most susceptible of military men.

Lord Panmure is the second Baron—the eldest son of the first Baron, by his first wife, who was daughter of Gilbert Gordon, Esq., of Halleaths. The late Lord Panmure married a second time, in March, 1822, Elizabeth, daughter of — Barton, Esq., who still survives. The present Lord Panmure was born at Brecon Castle, in Forfarshire, in 1801; so that he is still in the full vigour and maturity of his powers; and he married, in 1831, the eldest daughter of the first Lord Abercromby, who died in 1853. In November, 1842, while still Mr. Fox Maule, Lord Panmure was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. In June, 1849, he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Forfarshire; and in May, 1853, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland. Lord Panmure has no children, and his heir presumptive is his brother.

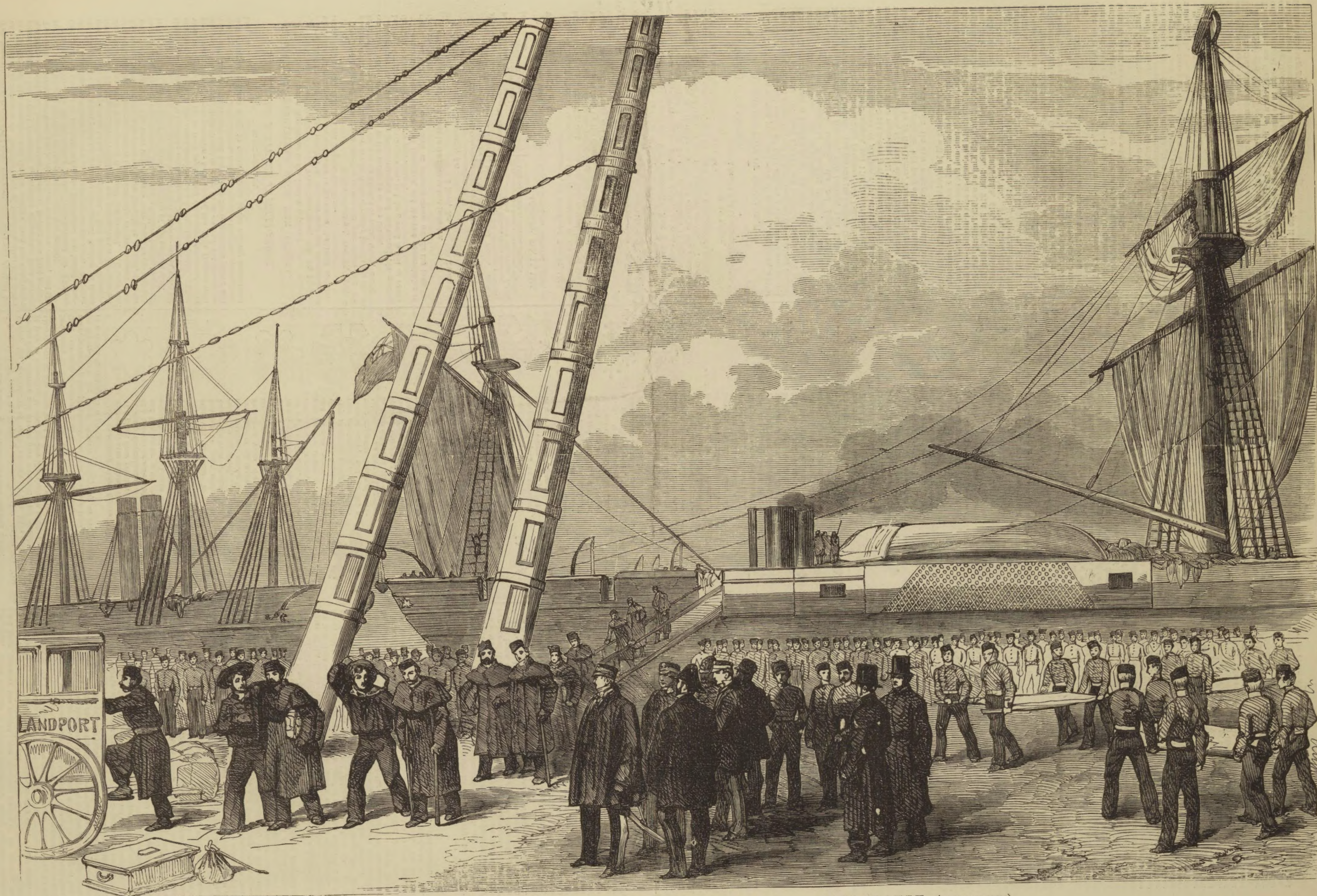
The accompanying Portrait has been engraved, by permission of Messrs. Graves and Co., of Pall-mall, from a fine print, just published by that firm.

SITE FOR A BRITISH HOSPITAL, AT CONSTANTINOPLE

A SHORT time since it was stated in the *Journal de Constantinople*, that the site of the old Palace of Galata Serai, which was burnt down about six years since, had been placed at the disposal of the British Government, for the erection of an Hospital. One of the Artists attached to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, who was at the time waiting at Constantinople for his passage to the Crimea, sketched the picturesque locality, a pleasant spot on the south side of the Rue de Pera, within fifty yards of the British Embassy. It commands a beautiful view of the entrance to the harbour of the Golden Horn, Seraglio Point, Princes' Islands, and the Sea of Marmora, with Mount Olympus in the distance.



CONSTANTINOPLE.—PROPOSED SITE FOR AN ENGLISH HOSPITAL.



LANDING THE WOUNDED FROM H.M.S. "RETRIBUTION," AT PORTSMOUTH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE WAR.—LANDING OF THE WOUNDED AT PORTSMOUTH.

THE large Illustration engraved upon the preceding page was sketched by our Artist at Portsmouth, on the afternoon of the 24th ult.; and shows the landing of the wounded and invalid soldiers from the *Retribution* steam-frigate. The vessel presented a singular appearance from having lost her mainmast, and bearing other marks of having seen hard service. Two or three stretchers were put in requisition for severe cases; and the body of a soldier who had died on the previous day was landed.

The reception was an interesting scene. Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane was present on the jetty when the *Retribution* was lashed alongside. The military authorities were also promptly on the alert. Nothing could exceed the attention paid by them to the careful landing of those men who were so helpless as to require stretchers. The Admiral Superintendent's Flag Lieutenant, Mr. Waddilove, was present at the disembarkation, which commenced immediately the vessel got moored. All were out of the ship by a quarter-past twelve; and the body of the deceased John Thompson, of the 19th, was removed from the ship in a shell, covered with the union-jack. The most urgent cases were taken to the garrison hospital, and the rest were berthed in the new auxiliary hospital adjacent to the Milldam; all receiving the utmost attention of the medical staff.

The invalids, about fifty in number, walked ashore—some carrying their scanty kits or little bundles; some assisted in their short walk to the omnibus close by with the broad shoulder of a hearty blue-jacket. They were mostly wrapped up in their regimental dark grey great-coat. No great uniformity of dress prevailed: here one of the 11th Hussars with his red trousers and little foraging-cap; there one of the heavy cavalry with his uncut whiskers and beard, and his complexion yellow and bearing the stamp of long sickness, and perhaps of a hospital atmosphere. A few omnibuses were ready to convey them to the railway station and hospitals.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM THE CRIMEA.

(From a Supplement to the London Gazette.)

War Department, Feb. 12, 1855.

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, by Field-Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:—

Before Sebastopol, Jan. 27, 1855.

My Lord Duke,—I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Grace that the weather continues fine. There are severe frosts at night; but the sun shines brightly through the day, and there is an absence of wind, which, whilst it continued, added considerably to the sufferings of the troops.

Every exertion is making, by public transport and individually, in getting huts up; but this is a most difficult operation, and the ground is still so rotten that it is a most arduous labour to pass along it.

The extremely confined space of Balaklava, and the vast accumulation of stores, has obliged me to erect huts at some distance outside the town for their reception.

I enclose the list of casualties to the 25th instant inclusive.

I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

NOMINAL RETURN OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES WOUNDED, FROM 22ND TO 25TH JAN., 1855, INCLUSIVE.

Scots Fusilier Guards.—Privates James Able, George Smith, severely. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.—Privates Henry Ralph, Edmund Dyer, slightly. 1st Foot.—Private William Lawler, severely. 17th.—Private Thomas Loftus, severely (since dead).

Admiralty, Feb. 13, 1855.

A despatch has been received from Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, of which the following is an extract:—

Agamemnon, off Sebastopol, Jan. 27, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that since my last general letter of the 23rd inst. the weather has been particularly fine. The health of the army has been much benefited by the change. A good deal of progress has been made in hutting the troops and distributing the clothing which has been so liberally sent out from England—so that the men express themselves as being comfortable.

2. The health of the fleet and of the naval brigade is excellent. The men are well supplied with fresh meat and vegetables, and also with oranges, sent from Malta by Rear-Admiral Stewart.

3. The fire from the batteries of the Allies has increased during the last week, and that of the enemy has not slackened. New guns have been mounted in our batteries during the last four days.

4. On the 24th instant I passed the day at Balaklava to superintend the service going on there, and to make inquiries and examine into matters connected with the duties of the port and the transport service. I met Lord Raglan there by appointment, and we made some arrangements which will, I trust, have a beneficial effect.—I have, &c.,

(Signed)

E. C. LYONS,

Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.

The Army for the ensuing year, exclusive of artillery, engineers, and of the troops in India, will consist of 6947 officers, 13,643 non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers, and 173,005 rank and file—making 193,595 individuals of all ranks. Of these 178,645 will be British troops; and as the number this year amounts to 142,776, it will be seen that the Army will be increased by 35,869 men. In the cavalry—no augmentation will take place in the three regiments of Household Cavalry, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 8th, and 7th Dragoon Guards, the 3rd Light Dragoons, 7th Hussars, 9th Lancers, 10th Hussars, 12th Lancers, 14th Light Dragoons, 15th Hussars, and 16th Lancers. The 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, 1st Royal Dragoons, Scots Greys, Inniskilling Dragoons, 4th Light Dragoons, 8th and 11th Hussars, 13th Light Dragoons, and 17th Lancers will each be raised from the present establishment of six troops (27 officers, 32 non-commissioned officers, 328 men, and 271 horses per regiment) to eight troops of 75 men. The strength of these regiments will then be 34 officers, 55 non-commissioned officers and trumpeters, 639 rank and file, and 520 horses each. Of this strength six troops will be in the Crimea, amounting in round numbers to about 250 men, and the remainder will form a dépôt at home. Our force of cavalry in the Crimea under the new arrangement should be therefore over 6000.

The following infantry regiments will be raised to the strength of 68 officers (4 field-officers, 16 captains, 40 subalterns, and 8 staff), 149 non-commissioned officers, drummers, &c., and 2000 rank and file, making 2217 of all ranks, of which it is intended that 1400 should be always on active service:—1st Royal Regiment (1st Battalion), 3rd Buffs, 4th King's Own, 7th Fusiliers, 9th Regiment, 14th, 17th, 18th Royal Irish, 19th, 20th, 21st Fusiliers, 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, 28th, 30th, 33rd, 34th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 42nd Highlanders, 44th, 46th, 47th, 49th, 50th, 51st Light Infantry, 55th, 57th, 62nd, 63rd, 68th Light Infantry, 71st Highland Light Infantry, 77th, 79th Highlanders, 80th, 88th Connaught Rangers, 89th, 90th Light Infantry, 93rd Highlanders, 94th, 95th, and 97th.

No additions will be made to the Foot Guards, the Grenadiers remaining on their present establishment of three battalions (3540 of all ranks), and the Coldstream and Scots Fusilier Guards of two battalions (2439 of all ranks). It is not true, as stated, that a third battalion is to be added to the 1st Royal Regiment. The 60th Rifles and the Rifle Brigade will, however, each have a third battalion of 68 officers, 149 sergeants and drummers, and 2000 rank and file.

An order is daily expected at Sheerness for several steam-vessels of light draught of water (principally gun-boats) to proceed to Copenhagen at the earliest opportunity on the breaking up of the ice, as a squadron of observation, to cut off communication and traffic with Russian ports in the Baltic.

All the commissioned appointments, civil and military, in the "Land Transport Corps" now forming for the Crimea are filled up. Direct appointments to the non-commissioned ranks of superintendent and sub-superintendent can only be given to men who are, or have been, non-commissioned officers in the Army, or who hold a corresponding rank in the police forces of Great Britain and Ireland. All other candidates must, in the first instance, enlist as second-class drivers.

The 63rd Regiment—or rather the remains of it—marched on the 21st ult. to Balaklava, there to embark either for Scutari or Malta. It left 30 strong, every officer, regimental staff, and all hands included (scarcely a sufficient escort for the colours), after landing in the Crimea about 970 strong, and having since received a draft of 30 men. There was one sergeant only to represent the grenadier company remaining, out of 120. The returns show 400 men in hospital at Scutari.

The 22nd and 96th Regiments being about to leave the Bengal Presidency, on their return to England, the Commander-in-Chief has caused a general order to be issued previous to their departure, specially complimenting these regiments upon their conduct while in India, and wishing them success and distinction on whatever service it may be their fortune to be engaged.

SNOW CRYSTALS.

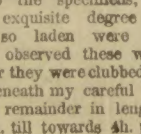
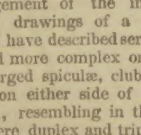
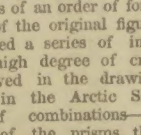
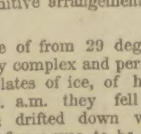
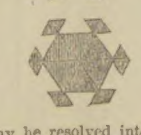
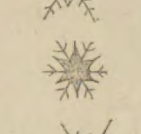
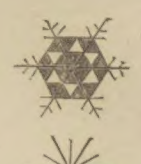
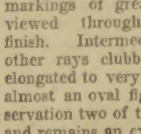
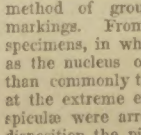
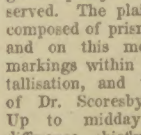
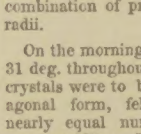
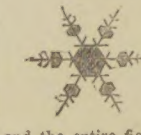
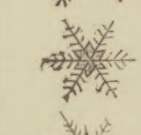
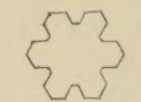
To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

I find that, amid the severity of the weather during the last few weeks, the multiplicity of snow crystals which have fallen with the recent snow showers and storms have attracted very considerable attention. It may be interesting to your readers if I describe briefly the results of my observations on this remarkable feature of the snow-fall of the present year. These crystals have fallen in great numbers at intervals from the last week in January to the present time, and have been of very general distribution. On some occasions they have fallen in showers, unaccompanied by snow, presenting the phenomenon of little feathery tufts, sufficiently large to be discernible to the casual observer as they lay on the ground in clusters of a dozen to twenty in a group.

On examining these figures separately, even without the aid of a glass, their primitive form is easily determined to be that of a hexedral or six-rayed star; and this, so far as my own observation extends, I have found to be the base of every crystal, however complex may have been its structure.

The light feathery forms of snow will doubtless be most familiar to your readers, as being the most common and easily distinguished. I have observed them during the present year to fall in the greatest abundance when the thermometer reading in air has been at or below 32 deg. To the unassisted eye they appear to be six-rayed stars, feathered at an angle of 60 deg., with delicate and shorter rays, and with a nucleus or centre of opaque and intense white. When viewed through a glass of even very moderate power they appear composed of minute molecules of snow, and exhibit a very imperfect degree of crystallization. As they fall together in little tufts, and the rays or spiculae composing them are very fine, they resemble, as they rest upon the soil, the ravellings of soft white cotton, knotted here and there, the knots being represented by the large white molecule, the nucleus of each figure. When so spread over the surface of the ground they have a very beautiful effect. At about the same temperature, and mixed with those I have been describing, are crystals of an arborescent form, which are somewhat smaller, less opaque, but more complex in structure than the others. They are to be seen at a less distance from the eye, and as received upon a dark surface, and exhibit with great perfection and delicacy minute representations of leaves and branches, many of which may be compared to the beautiful pinnae of the Lady Fern. When viewed through a magnifying glass, they are found likewise to be composed of minute molecules of snow. It is doubtful whether microscopic examination reveals additional beauties in this order of snow crystal; in my own opinion it serves rather to reveal the deficiency of crystalline formation which has sent them down, in the character of an intermediate formation between the flake of snow and the more perfect order of crystals of which I will now speak.

Many of these are very minute, and are chiefly to be distinguished by their glistening like particles of glass, and may be briefly divided into three classes. The first and least regular of these are arborescent, with six radii, and evidently of the same order of formation with the last, but more highly crystallized, and these have no other nucleus than the crossing and recrossing of the spiculae. Those figures are exceedingly beautiful, whether as exhibited to the eye or viewed through a lens; through the centre of each leaflet (to borrow a word from the botanist) runs a delicate spike, which serves as an attachment to the primary rays. The rounding of the leaves is very perfect, but their arrangement and relative position is not always regular; at the same time they are invariably placed at an angle of 60 deg. But the highest order of crystals is that in which curved lines are exchanged for planes and angles; and the entire figure, by the aid of a high power, may be resolved into a combination of prisms, or set upon and around a primitive arrangement of radii.



the number of crystals much diminished; but the snow during the interval fell faster and more thickly; at 4h. it was drifting in all directions, and was a storm. About this time the Crystals commenced falling in greater numbers, but their character was altered; the six-sided figures of the morning had almost disappeared, and were exchanged for those of arborescent form, highly crystallized; by candle-light the snow glistened with them as the grains of mica in a piece of granite.

The last of the three classes I have grouped together as belonging to the higher stages of crystallization are those which combine a nucleus of prisms with an arborescent and prismatic arrangement of rays. This is an extremely beautiful order, and on this day (Feb. 13), while I am writing, is drifting in large numbers, unaccompanied by flakes. In the greater number of these specimens that I have examined, the nucleus exhibits a very regular and complex arrangement of prisms. The primary figure, composed of six rays, is studded with prisms for half or a third of the way up, when the more crystalline formation gives way to the arborescent (or, as I am led to imagine, less perfect style of crystallization), and the ray is completed with a crown of three leaves, which, composed of granulated portions of snow, are distinguished by an opaque but intense white. They are of considerable size, and falling in numbers both singly and together, with a temperature of from 26 deg. to 29 deg.; interspersed here and there with them are a few of very complete structure.

Thus far I have endeavoured, for the sake of brevity, to classify into a few distinct orders the almost numberless varieties of crystals; but in each class there are so many individual variations, that I despair of conveying to your readers any adequate idea of the infinity of changes wrought in these figures in virtue of the conditions operating upon their formation, of which we know so little.

For the information of those who would carefully observe snow crystals, I may remark that my own plan of procedure is to expose a thick surface of plate-glass on the outer side of the window, resting on the ledge. Seated within the room, at the open window, I am enabled, with comparative comfort, and at my leisure, to make my drawings and record my observations, the accuracy of which I am able to verify to my satisfaction, as the crystal received upon the cold surface of the glass, itself several degrees below freezing, remains a sufficient length of time for the requirements of an observer. In many cases it becomes frozen to the glass, and is thus secured from the influence of the wind, which not unfrequently snatches away some most intricate form from the desiring eye of the observer.

It is worth recording, that in two instances I have observed a change in the figure of the crystal on being deposited on the receiving surface of the glass. On both these occasions I had previously blown away the accumulation of snow, and my breath had warmed the glass, and at the same time left a deposit of moisture. I observed a crystal change the form in which it had descended instantaneously for another on touching the glass, with the same movement and rapidity with which the figures in the kaleidoscope are seen to change. In both cases the crystals were quickly dissolved upon the warm glass, and I lost the opportunity of ascertaining the nature of the change which had been effected in the original figure. I forbear at present to put forward any theory respecting their formation and variety, at the same time it is doubtless attributable to the different strata of the atmosphere, and the differing intensities of cold. The annexed Drawings are magnified copies of a few I have observed, drawn by Mrs. Glaisher.

I am, sir, &c.,

JAMES GLAISHER.

Lewisham, Feb. 13, 1855.

MISS MARTINEAU is so dangerously ill as to leave no hope for her recovery. Her disease is enlargement of the heart.

PRUSSIAN COMMERCE.—From the official tables just published of the state of the Prussian mercantile navy, it appears that the total number of their ships amounts only to 829, of an aggregate tonnage of 133,500 lasts, equal to 267,000 tons. The greatest shipping port is Stettin, with 157 vessels; Stralsund owns 108; Dantzig, 106; Barth, 84; and Memel, 76. The rest are distributed among twenty-one other ports. The average size of the vessels is about 320 tons.

PRUSSIAN NEUTRALITY.—According to mercantile reports large quantities of lead are being imported into Dantzig. This lead thence finds, or will find, its way into Russia, there to be converted into balls to be fired at the Allied troops. It is high time that the Board of Trade, or some other board, should look to these matters. Indeed, it is high time that every article susceptible of being converted into warlike purposes should be forbidden to be exported to any ports or places north-east of Dunkirk. This would be an act of defence, not of aggression; and some such measures must be adopted if we sincerely intend to prevent supplying Russia, through Prussian agency, not only with raw materials for her factories, but with contraband of war to be employed against ourselves.

INCREASE OF INSANITY.—In the city of London—without any increase of population—the number of lunatic poor has doubled within the memory of some of the guardians; and the cause has baffled their inquiries. Some are inclined to attribute this dreadful visitation to excess of eagerness and strife in commercial pursuits, or in mental exertions; others to diet, and some partially to the effects of railway travelling.

A DISCOVERY IN TIME.—It appears that, according to "official routine," the commission for the appointment of the Irish Solicitor-General as a going Judge of Assize at the ensuing Circuit was actually drawn up in the "proper quarter," when a discovery was made, the effect of which was the immediate cancelling of the hon. and learned gentleman's temporary promotion to the judicial bench. At the eleventh hour it was recollected that no Member of the House of Commons was competent to discharge the duties of a going Judge of Assize without having first taken the disagreeable preliminary step of resigning his seat, as the *sine qua non* for his acceptance of the office.

A WORTHY VETERAN.—Previous to the departure of the 48th Regiment from the Citadel Station, Carlisle, last week, a poor woman, the wife of one of the men, and mother of six children, made a most touching appeal for the release of her husband from foreign service. If a volunteer could be procured, she was informed, he might remain. On hearing this a veteran, "without incumbrance," whose period of service had nearly expired, stepped forward and offered to take the place of the husband and father. His offer was accepted, and the overjoyed father was at once restored to his family. On taking his place in the ranks the noble fellow was loudly cheered.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.—The Court of the Russia Company had an interview with Lord Clarendon on Monday, upon the subject of the Government policy regarding trade with Russia. We understand that Lord Clarendon stated to the deputation that the blockade of the Danube would be immediately raised; and the blockade of the Russian ports in the Baltic and in the Black Sea, and White Sea, would be rigidly enforced during the ensuing campaign; and that with regard to the overland trade through Prussia the Government had as yet come to no decision.

DIVORCES IN SAN FRANCISCO.—Divorce cases form an important branch of legal practice here. Of these interesting cases we have had thirty-eight in the course of this year in San Francisco, all carried to a successful issue. This in a population of 40,000, where the proportion of married persons is very small, would indicate a "free and easy" sort of disposition. The oddest thing is that the divorced persons come together again. I have known them to be remarried. Divorce cases are falling off, however, or they are becoming exhausted.—*Letter from San Francisco.*

SEBASTOPOL HANDKERCHIEFS.—The *Gazette de Lyon* states that, when news arrived by the famous Tatar of the fall of Sebastopol, orders were instantly sent to Lyons by firms of Paris to manufacture at once a large quantity of pocket-handkerchiefs, giving a "View of the Capture of Sebastopol." Although the looms were worked night and day, the handkerchiefs could not be completed before the news turned out to be false. Since then they have remained on hand. Now, however, says the *Gazette*, the travellers of the Paris firms are proposing the pocket-handkerchiefs for sale to provincial dealers, in order that they may be able to offer them to their customers the moment the news of the capture of the town shall have arrived.

PROVISIONING OUR ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.—A firm of the highest respectability in the provisioning trade are prepared to bind themselves in the heaviest penalties which the jealousy of Government can impose to supply to the British army in its present position, or anywhere within 200 miles of the coast, food consisting of three meals a day, to be cooked and delivered at the head-quarters of each battalion. The breakfast is to consist of tea, coffee, or cocoa, according to choice, and of fresh-baked bread; the dinner of bread, meat, and potatoes, with a quart of malt liquor, and the ordinary allowance of rum. They undertake to give fresh meat twice a week, and vegetables besides potatoes. To this is to be added a substantial evening meal. They are willing to bind themselves under the heaviest penalties, not merely for the performance of the contract in general, but for the punctual delivery of every meal to the soldiers. They ask no assistance whatever from the Government for performing this task, except their forbearance and non-interference. They want neither our ships, our horses, our carts, nor our men. They are contented to take the roads as they find them, and to relieve the British soldier from any care or thought for his own maintenance. And this service they are ready to perform at the rate of 3s. 3d. a-head per diem, expressing every confidence that they shall gain at least 9d. a-head by the contract! Observing, also, the miseries suffered by our men from defective tents, they are willing to undertake, for another 3d. a-head, to provide our soldiers with excellent tents, to be approved by the commanding officer, and to be replaced whenever disallowed. Thus, for 3s. 6d. a-head per diem is a firm of the most undoubted respectability and solvency willing to undertake, under the most ruinous penalties, to provide our troops with competent food and shelter. A rough calculation will show that, at this rate, an army of 30,000 men might be fed and sheltered for about £1,825,000 per annum.—*Times.*

MUSIC.

THE NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY had their first concert of this season on Wednesday evening, at Exeter-hall, instead of St. Martin's-hall, where their concerts were given last year. The reason for this change is not apparent; for it is generally thought that, for performances of this kind, St. Martin's-hall is the more desirable locality of the two. For sacred choral concerts on a very large scale, like those of the Sacred Harmonic Society, which demand a vast space for the diffusion of a great mass of sound, and also for the proper accommodation of an immense audience, such a place is demanded; but the case is different with the secular and miscellaneous music of the concert-room; and besides, Exeter-hall is too large for any audience which the New Philharmonic Concerts have hitherto obtained, or have any prospect of obtaining. The society seek this year to establish an additional claim upon the public by announcing that the profits of their concerts shall be wholly devoted to the cause of charity. Each concert is to be in aid of one of the charitable institutions of the metropolis—the first being for the benefit of the Asylum for Idiots. It is always praiseworthy to enlist the arts in the service of beneficence; and we give the society credit for the goodness of their motives; but we doubt whether they will be able to effect much in this way. The success of the concerts will depend, as it has done before, on their intrinsic attractions. Hitherto they have produced no profit; indeed the society expressly admit positive loss to a great amount on every previous season. To turn the balance the other way it is not enough that the concerts are to be charity concerts; it will be necessary to increase their value in an artistic point of view; and, if we are to take the first concert as a sample of the series, we cannot say this is done. That concert, though entitled to praise in various respects, did not rise above the average merit of the performances of the three past seasons; indeed, it rather fell beneath it. It did not in the slightest degree make good the professedly distinctive object of the New Philharmonic Society, that of bringing forward new works by modern and native composers. There was not a note by a native composer; nor, with one exception, was there a piece that was not quite familiar to the musical public; and, as to the exception, it belonged to a foreign composer who has been dead nearly twenty years. The programme will enable our readers to judge for themselves:—

PART I.
Overture (Egmont) Beethoven.
Grand Choral Work in C (first time of performance in this country), the solo parts by Miss Birch, Miss Dianelli, Miss Murray, Miss Dyer, Mr. Augustus Braham, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Smythson, Mr. Hamilton Braham Cherubini.
Symphony in A Beethoven.

PART II.
Overture (Ruy Blas) Mendelssohn.
Aria, "Parto; ma tu, ben mio" (La Clemenza di Tito), Miss Birch; clarinet obligato, Mr. Lazarus Mozart.
Solo, Violin, Fantasia on "Il Pirata," Herr Ernst Ernst.
Part-song (chorus), "O hills, O vales" Mendelssohn.
Overture (Euryanthe) Weber.

The conductor was Dr. Wylde; who, we observe, is to direct the first four concerts, and the last two are to be directed by M. Hector Berlioz. The single novelty—a novelty to the general public, but not to amateurs—was the fourth mass—ridiculously designated in the programme as the "Grand choral work in C"—of Cherubini. This mass was well worth giving; for, though it cannot be performed to advantage in a concert-hall, its meaning and effect depending upon its union with the Catholic ecclesiastical service, of which it forms a part, yet, as we cannot hear it in this way in England, it is better to hear it, however imperfectly, at a concert, than not to hear it at all; the more especially as the music of Cherubini is not sufficiently known in this country. It is, indeed, a grand and beautiful work, combining the pure, graceful, and expressive melody of the Italian school, with the richest harmony and the most profound counterpoint. The performance on the whole was very interesting; but it demands more study and rehearsal than it evidently has as yet received. The solo singers and the instrumental band acquitted themselves well; but the chorus was very deficient in steadiness, smoothness, and delicacy.

As all the rest of the concert consisted of things which are familiarly known, it calls for little remark. Beethoven's symphony, and the three overtures, were played in a manner which did great honour to the orchestra and their conductor. Miss Birch sang Mozart's fine air very beautifully, and was well accompanied on the clarinet by Mr. Lazarus. Ernst ought to have shown his charming talents in something of more consequence than a slight fantasia on an opera air. Mendelssohn's part-song is often sung at our chamber concerts. It requires to be nicely sung by a small number of well-trained voices; its grace and delicacy being completely lost in the mouths of a great miscellaneous chorus.

AUBER's ballet-opera, "Le Dieu et la Bayadère," has been produced at the ADELPHI with success, under the title of the "Unknown and the Bayadere." It was popular in Paris some five-and-twenty years ago, but has been long forgotten. As a musical work it is of the slightest possible description; and the subject is a mere vehicle for dancing and spectacle. The Adelphi is not a musical theatre; but Aubert's light, pretty tunes are performed pleasantly enough; while the dancing and spectacle are admirable. The two principal danseuses, Mdlle. Maraquita and Mdlle. Benoni, might hold a high rank in any theatre in Europe.

THE THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.—This fortunate theatre progresses without effort in the public opinion, the constant presence of good acting being a sufficient stimulus to patronage. Both Mr. Robson and Mr. Wigan are possessed of special aptitudes, and popular judgment readily recognises the genius implied when once judiciously directed to its appreciation. They have, indeed, created a taste for themselves, and will now long benefit by its results. On Monday "The Lucky Friday," originally performed at the Princess, was reproduced. This little drama, if we recollect rightly, is an adaptation by Mr. Wigan himself, whose picture of the confidential clerk, weak in his superstition, but strong in his honesty, is one of his best and truest impersonations. The dramas of "Tit for Tat" and "The Yellow Dwarf" still continue to attract.

DRURY-LANE.—The manager has been lately reviving some of Mr. D. Jerrold's pieces with effect, such as "The Wedding Gown" and "The Bride of Ludgate," which latter was acted on Monday. After the revival a new farce was produced, entitled "The Writing on the Shutters," the subject being *à propos* of a betting-office, whose conductors are thus announced as "Gone to the diggins" for the money." Such is the conclusion of a little piece of intrigue, in which Mr. Wild performs the part of a blundering jack in office, named Jack Corker, who is employed in the pursuit of a runaway couple, and mistakes an effeminate Captain Loviduck for the eloping bride in disguise, and accordingly has him borne away into a bed-room. The Captain is the chief of a betting party, whose efforts are directed to the cheating the villagers, and playing off the dropped-letter dodge on them; but the writing on the shutters removes every illusion, and ultimately causes a reconciliation between all parties. The farce was successful.

CITY OF LONDON.—A new drama, by the late John Wilkins, the author of "Civilisation," was produced at this theatre on Monday. It is in three acts, and entitled "Money and Misery." The catastrophe combines the situations of the "Corsican Brothers" and "Faust and Marguerite"—there being two ghost scenes and an assumption—both effectively managed. But the real merit of the piece lies in its well-written dialogue and pathetic incidents, both of which commanded the sympathies of a numerous and admiring audience. Messrs. Lee and Johnston are fortunate in having secured so good and prolific a playwright to their establishment. They have, we understand, other posthumous works of his in their possession.

THE LATE MR. O. SMITH. On Thursday, 1st instant, died the once celebrated O. Smith, called so from his admirable performance of Oti in "Three-fingered Jack." This prefix, it is stated, was applied by himself, in order to distinguish his success in the character. His proper Christian name was Richard. He made his first appearance at the Surrey Theatre in 1810, being then twenty-four years old, having spent his previous years in a lawyer's office. His great triumphs, however, were achieved at the Adelphi, in such pieces as "Victorine," "Wreck Ashore," "Isabelle," "Henriette the Forsaken," "Agnes de Vere," &c. in the melodramatic heroes of such productions he far distanced all competitors. To excel him, in his peculiar way, was impossible; to equal him scarcely within the pale of possibility. It is said that Mr. Smith was also an intellectual man, addicted to antiquarian research, and a great authority in matters of costume. In business he was indefatigable, never absent at the rehearsal of a new piece, or indeed at any other, except when severely indisposed. His laugh was peculiar; what Gilbert A. Beckett called "an inward double knock." The *Weekly Chronicle* says that "Mr. O. Smith was almost the last left on the stage of that celebrated company which five-and-twenty years ago delighted the

audience of the Adelphi. Nearly all are now gone: Fred. Yates, John Reeve, Hemming, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Daly, with the subject of this brief memoir—all dead!" The complexion of theatricals is indeed altogether much changed, and there are many signs of our being about to enter a new era of dramatic effort.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

RECEIPTS.—You will find King's Chess Rooms, 44, New Oxford-street, though small and handy, a very good introductory school for the game.

R. M. C.—I. We have not yet sufficiently analysed the variations which speak of a decided opinion upon which is the best play for White at the 14th move. 2. If Black play Q to Q 4th, White retreats the Bishop to K 2nd, and seems to get the better game in a few more moves.

W. C. C.—I. P. Derby, Chicago, Raris, P. R. of Norwich, A. R., J. G. C.—They shall be reported on next week.

M. J. P., Springfield.—See our Solution.

J. A. M.—Your best course will be to buy or borrow Alexandre's enormous collection of Chess Problems, two thousand in number, called "Beauties of Chess." This work contains the whole of the Problems you mention.

W. C. C.—Your solution of D'Orville's clever Problem is correct.

E. B. C., New York.—I. Safely received. If the match-games turn out well, we shall be glad to have a few of the best. 2. The blank diagram you have sent is neat, but is quite eclipsed by those now sold by Kent, of Paternoster-row; the squares in which are large and unshaded, and admit of the pieces being clearly drawn.

O. P. Q.—No. It is only one of the innumerable translations of Greco.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 572. by Sinbad, M. P., W. T. P., Carphilly Postman, F. T., Derby; Ellen, Dublin; O. P., Phylax, Omega, B. A., Cantab, Rex, A. F. L., Medicus, L. S. D., Germanicus, are correct.

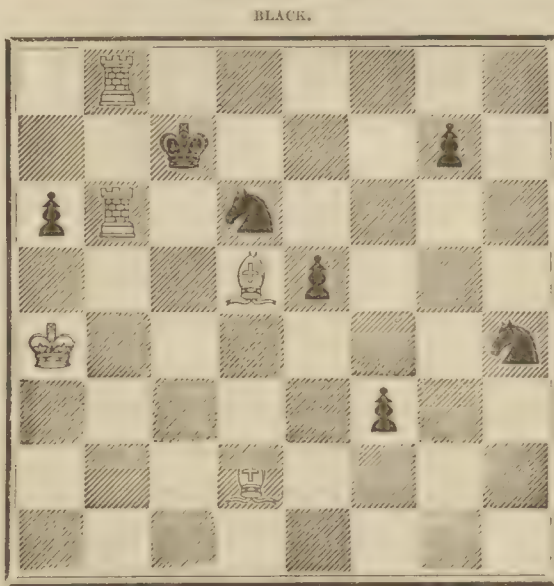
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 573. by J. F. Derby; Miles, N. B., M. P., D. D., F. R. of Norwich, J. A. M., Fakenham, Derevon, W. C. C., Phaeton, R. D., P. S. S., E. H., C. D., Omicron, B., Alpha, A. F. L., M. S. W., Bladud, Lex, J. P., Guernsey; J. S. Blackburn, Dorset; M. F., of C.; J. M., of Sherburn, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 571.
WHITE. 1. Q takes R (ch) 3. K to B 3rd Anything
BLACK. 2. Kt to B 8th (ch) K takes R 4. P to K Kt 4th—Mate.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 572.
WHITE. 1. Kt to Kt 6th (ch) 4. R to K 2nd P takes R
BLACK. 2. R to Q R 2nd 5. P to K B 4th—Mate.
3. P takes P P to Q B 5th

PROBLEM No. 574.

By J. B., of Bridport.



White to play, and mate in three moves.

A CHESS MANUSCRIPT.

(Continued from our last Number.)

"In the noble science of Chess, as with all which the human mind delights to honour, the men who have rendered themselves most distinguished have appeared only at those privileged epochs when nature produces extraordinary men in every class. The great players of the Italian and Spanish schools sprung up in the sixteenth century—the Era of Leo X., of Michael Angelo, of Raphael, of Ariosto, of Tasso, of Leonardo da Vinci, of Titian and Correggio—that of Charles V. and of Philip II., which saw Spain establish her dominion in the new world, carry her riches and glory to the highest pitch, and become the rival of Italy in the cultivation of the arts. This age, so prolific in great characters, was that also of Ruy Lopez, of Leonardo, and of Paolo Boi, the Syracusan. Unfortunately, from the imperfect fragments which have reached us we can form but a very inadequate judgment of those fine geniuses. Collected and disguised by unskilful hands, how can they give us a true idea of this golden age of Chess?"

"Much later, in the middle of the eighteenth century, an intense fermentation agitated all minds throughout France. This fertile epoch brought forth all the grandeur of the Republic, of the Consulate, and the Empire. At this period, for ever glorious, commenced that illustrious triumvirate who for so many years wielded the sceptre of Chess. Philidor, Deschappelles, and La Bourdonnais have elevated themselves to a height which will never again perhaps be attained by any other people. Well, what remains even of the last, with whom we lived? Some games collected by his adversaries! Beautiful, indeed, and instructive; but will they afford an idea of that coup-d'état, so rapid, yet so true! of that incredible sagacity which never forsook him? of that inexhaustible fertility which enabled him to discover resources so marvellous and unexpected! In a word, of those sudden inspirations which electrified the lookers on, and transported them into cries of admiration! Alas! these brilliant qualities are in the tomb with him, and the world, though preserving his name, will do honour to his memory without really knowing his genius. For ourselves, even, as time flies, does not the talent of La Bourdonnais become less estimated? Do we not day by day ourselves lose something of the just appreciation of those qualities which constituted his superiority? Such is the inevitable march of things. Posterity beholds the luminous track which great men leave behind, but the source itself is lost in the darkness which obscures the past.

"If it is thus with one who quitted us so lately, how much more, then, must it be with the masters who are separated from us by a period of three centuries! Let us then examine carefully, respectfully, that which has been preserved of the illustrious men of olden times; but do not let us judge of them by the miserable fragments from which I have taken, without discernment, such games and openings as chance first brought to hand.

"I have said before that the second division of my MS. was, perhaps, the most curious. The accompanying opening is found in it among those which Leonardo adopted to recover the move:—

(Gioco Sottò Mano di Gio: Leonardo.)

BLACK. 1. P to K 4th **WHITE.** P to K 4th
2. K to Q B 4th P to K 4th (a)
3. B takes K Kt R takes B
4. Q to K R 5th (ch) P to K Kt 3rd
5. Q takes K R P K R to K Kt 2nd
6. Q to K R 8th Q to K Kt 4th
7. Q to K R 3rd P takes K P
8. K to Q B 3rd Q to K B 4th
9. Q to K 3rd K R to K B 2nd
10. Q Kt takes P P to Q 4th
11. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd Q takes Q B P
12. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd Q takes Q B P
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NEW CHAPEL OF EASE, STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Of late years hundreds of churches have been raised in various parts of the country, especially in districts the inhabitants of which are of the



NEW CHAPEL OF EASE OF ST. JAMES THE GREAT,
STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

poorer classes; the funds being supplied for the most part by voluntary contributions, freely bestowed by those who enjoy the luxury of doing good. The town of Stratford-on-Avon has not been weary in well doing. Within the last score years the population has considerably increased, with which has come the want of church accommodation; a large proportion of the occupants of houses in the New Town being situated about one mile from the parish church—an inconvenient distance to many, and to the aged and invalid an insuperable obstacle to their regular attendance at worship. To combat these difficulties, a meeting was convened in 1851, at which the idea of erecting an additional Church in the populous district of the New Town was proposed, and met with the most cordial approval and pecuniary support. From time to time subscriptions have been added; up to this moment a very handsome sum has been received, but not quite sufficient to carry out the original intentions in their full integrity. The first stone of the Chapel was laid in August, 1853; and in sixteen months the edifice has been completed for all necessary purposes.

The new Chapel, which is dedicated to St. James the Great, was consecrated on the 23rd ult. by the Lord Bishop of Worcester. It is one of the most beautiful ecclesiastical structures in the diocese; and, for the accommodation afforded (viz., for 515 persons), the least costly of any recently erected; the expense of the Church, including warming and lighting, not exceeding £1900. The edifice will cost, complete with tower and spire, £2300. The style adopted by the architect (Mr. James Murray, of Coventry) is the Early Decorated Gothic, the detail of which in this instance has been treated with considerable taste and pleasing variety. The interior dimensions are about 30 feet long and 45 feet wide. The plan is composed of nave, south aisle, aisle, north and south transepts, chancel, and south chancel aisle, in which the organ will be placed. The vestry is on the north side of the chancel. The Church is fitted up with open benches, the chancel with stalls. The roofs are of open timber framing, which, together with other woodwork, is stained and varnished. The walls

are built of Wilmcote limestone, with dressings and window tracery of Bath stone; the roofs are covered with tiles. The tower and spire, through want of funds, yet remain to be built. The whole of the works has been creditably executed by Mr. Joseph Mills, of Stratford-on-Avon.

The Illustration shows the design completed—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

MEMORIAL TO LIEUTENANT BELLOT.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 28th 1854, we engraved the Tablet sent out in the *Phenix* to be erected at Beechey Island in memory of Lieutenant Bellet, the ill-fated Arctic explorer. We now illustrate the Monument which has been raised in the Lieutenant's native country. This Tablet is from a design by Captain Courtney Boyle, and executed by Nicolas Guillemin, sculptor, of Paris. It is cast in bronze—8 feet 2 inches high, 3 feet 9 inches broad. It is to be placed—by the permission of the Count de Niewerkerke, Director-General of the Imperial Museums—in the Naval Museum of the Louvre at Paris.

A
BELLOT,
JOSEPH RENE,
Lieut. de vaisseau de la Marine Impériale,
Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur:
Né à Paris le 18 Mars, 1826.

Who twice served as a volunteer in the expeditions sent from England to the Arctic Regions in search of Sir John Franklin, and who, when under the command of Captain N. Inglefield, of H.M.'s ship *Phenix*, unhappily perished amongst the ice on the 18th August, 1853.

Qui deux fois prit part comme volontaire à des expéditions envoyées d'Angleterre dans les Régions Arctiques à la recherche de Sir John Franklin, et qui, placé sous le commandement du Capitaine N. Inglefield, du bâtiment de Sa Majesté Britannique le *Phenix*, perit malheureusement au milieu des glaces, le 18 Août, 1853.

Cette tablette a été élevée à sa mémoire par les Anglais résidents en France.
Nicolas Guillemin, Sculpteur.

The subscriptions for this memorial from British residents in France amounted to 12,209*l.* 20*s.* (2488*l.*); a portion of which (the expenses being



TABLET TO THE MEMORY OF LIEUTENANT BELLOT, AT PARIS.

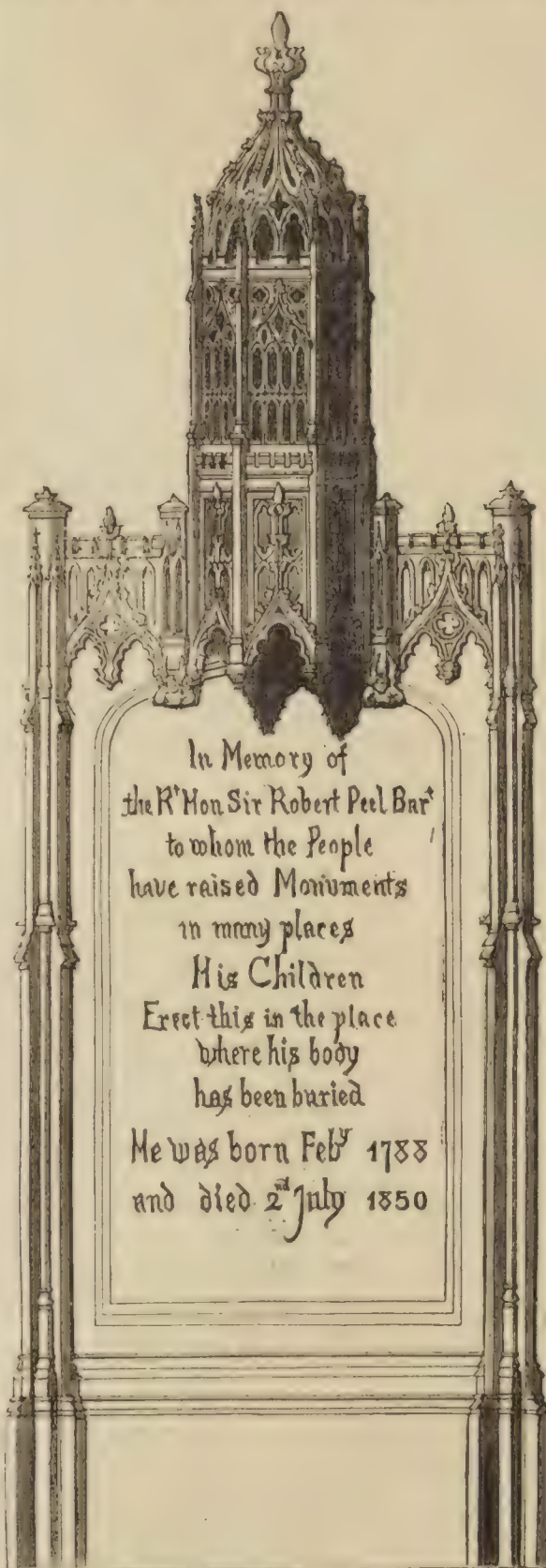
paid) is to be placed in the Funds for the benefit of Lieutenant Bellet's brother, on his coming of age.

DIVIDENDS ON PROPERTY IN CHANCERY.—A document has been recently published, by order of the Lord Chancellor, on the subject of unclaimed dividends upon certain stocks belonging to estates now in litigation in the Court of Chancery, which discloses the somewhat curious fact that in no less than between 500 and 600 suits some of the parties now entitled to receive dividends have, either through ignorance of their claims or a disinclination to interfere in Chancery law, not made any claim to the same for the long period of fifteen years. The document is headed as follows:—"The Lord Chancellor has directed public notice to be given of the following causes, matters, and accounts, in which it appears that the dividends upon certain stocks, standing to the credit of such causes, matters, and accounts, have not been dealt with for upwards of fifteen years. In any petition which may be made respecting such dividends, the act of such period having elapsed without any dealing therewith must be stated on the face of the petition." Here follows a closely-printed list of the causes in question, amounting in number to upwards of 550.

BURNETT TREATISES.—Among the competitors for the late theological premiums were the following distinguished writers:—Rev. Dr. Croly, Rev. Dr. Harris, Rev. Dr. R. W. Hamilton, Rev. Dr. M'Neil, Rev. Dr. Dick, Rev. Dr. Crichton (since deceased); Revs. R. Montgomery, F. D. Maurice, R. C. Trench, J. A. James, Hugh Stowell, and T. Binney; Rev. Dr. Cumming, and Mr. E. Miall, M.P.

MEMORIAL OF SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART.

A HANDSOME monumental tablet has recently been erected by the sons of the late Sir Robert Peel in the parish church of Drayton, Staffordshire.



MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR R. PEEL, JUST ERECTED IN
DRAYTON CHURCH.

It is of statuary marble and Roche Abbey stone, elaborately carved in the Tudor style, by Mr. White, of the Vauxhall-bridge road, from the design of Mr. Sidney Smirke, A.R.A. The height of the Monument, from the floor of the church to the apex of the finial of the canopy, is 19 feet 6 inches; and the extreme width of the base is 6 feet 4 inches. It has an inscription table of statuary marble; and the letters are incised and gilt.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE EARL SOMERS.

This beautiful work of monumental art has just been completed from the designs of Mr. George Gilbert Scott, architect, by Mr. J. B. Philip, sculptor, and is to be erected on the north side of the mortuary chapel of the Somers family in the church at Eastnor, Herefordshire, to the memory of the late Earl Somers. In style the design is a free rendering of that which prevailed in the architecture of France and England at the dawn of the fourteenth century. As an example of monumental sculpture this work evinces skill and delicacy of treatment, both in design and execution, such as are rarely seen in modern works of the kind. In a deeply-recessed arch of Caen stone, spanning about 11 feet, is enshrined the principal portion of the work. This is wrought in the choicest alabaster, the effect of which has been materially heightened by polishing throughout. On the frontal are sculptured alti-relievi representing the "Entombment of Our Lord" and the "Holy Women at the Sepulchre." In various other parts, foliated ornament, small busts of saints, and heraldic bearings are dextrously carved. The slab forming the top of the tomb is of the serpentine marble of Cornwall, and for the numerous columns this rich material and a fine green marble from Ireland have been used. The inscription, enamelled on brass, is inlaid in the cornice; and the general effect is still further enhanced by the introduction of mosaic pattern-work, formed of Brazilian cornelian and other highly-coloured stones—a means of enrichment which has likewise been adopted in the arch mouldings with good effect.

By such a work as this memorial honour to the dead is worthily expressed, and by the same means is a Christian temple truly and fitly embellished, as churches once were when, at the hands of men like Pisano and Lucca della Robbia, Art gave to them her fervent and most devoted efforts. Of this high character the usual monumental work of the present day rarely partakes.

IMPERIAL PREPARATIONS.—The widow of the late General Welden has been selected by the Emperor of Austria as the principal nurse for the Imperial infant, whose arrival may be expected in a short time. Meyerbeer is now engaged in composing a new cradle song (*Wiegenlied*), to be dedicated to the Empress Elizabeth on the auspicious occasion. Preparations have been made for announcing the joyous event to the inhabitants of Vienna by the roar of artillery from a bastion on the Danube side of the city. A hundred guns will be discharged if it is a Prince, and twenty if a Princess. It is, however, settled that if the event takes place in the night the firing will be deferred till the morning.



MONUMENT TO THE LATE EARL SOMERS, AT EASTNOR.

NEW BARRACKS AT IPSWICH.

THE new Artillery Militia Barracks erected at Ipswich are, we believe, the first that have been erected upon a regularly fortified plan. They occupy the crest of a hill on the north side of the town; and the Orwell river, which flows in from the German Ocean, and is navigable for 600-ton vessels to Ipswich, forms a prominent object from the parade-ground. The extent of the site is two and a half acres, which is entirely surrounded by high walls, loopholed for musketry every few feet. Along the north side of the ground is thrown up a banquette, five steps in height.

The main building is on plan in form of an **U**, having bastions built out on each of its sides, loopholed at every story. The windows have wrought-iron bullet-proof shutters, also loopholed; and the whole of these openings are so arranged that no body of men could approach the building, even if they succeeded in forcing the outworks, without being subjected to a sharp and continued fire. A powder-magazine, capable of holding from twenty to thirty tons of powder and shot, is placed in the interior of the building, under ground. This is approached by two copper doors, and ventilated with copper chambers carried up to the roof.

The main building is surrounded by a fosse or dyke, formed in bricks, with the counterscarp turfed; the entrance being by a drawbridge affixed to the front bastion.

The wings, extending right and left, contain the guard-rooms, cells, black-hole, surgery, scullery, gun-stores, and gun-sheds. At present these last are occupied by four 6-pounders and two 9-pound howitzers. The walls of the main building are of considerable thickness; the stone is the very hardest Anstone, similar to that used for the river embankment at the Houses of Parliament. The whole has been executed from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. R. M. Phipson, architect, the plans having been first submitted and approved of by the authorities at Woolwich.

Our View shows the main building and wings from the parade-ground, which latter is again surrounded by outworks, as before described.

Divisions of the Suffolk Artillery are at present quartered at Langard Fort, Tilbury Fort, and Hull; Ipswich still remaining head-quarters. The above regiment, which has been pronounced by military men of high standing who have inspected it the finest and most efficient corps of militia, is commanded by Colonel R. A. S. Adair, M.P., who, during the encampment of the regiment at Langard Fort, in 1853 and 1854, had the men well drilled and exercised in every department of artillery practice, which accounts for their present high state of discipline.

THE HOWDEN TESTIMONIAL.

THE Spanish bondholders have testified their high sense of the exertions of Gen. the Right Hon. Lord Howden, K.C.H., K.C.B., in their behalf by



THE SPANISH BONDHOLDERS' TESTIMONIAL TO GENERAL LORD HOWDEN, K.C.B., K.H.

presenting his Lordship with a superb Centre-piece of Plate, which has been executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell in their best manner. It consists of a seven-light Candelabrum, in silver, with circular base, upon which are arranged figures illustrative of an incident from the Spanish legend of "The Cid." The Cid is in the act of taking leave of Ximena, and is fully accoutred for war, his horse and page waiting his movements at a distance. The shaft and branches are decorated in the Louis-Quatorze style. The inscription on panel is as follows:—

To his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Howden, K.C.B., K.C.H. A token of gratitude and respect from the Spanish bondholders for great services rendered to them.—London, June, 1852.

Although the presentation was formally made at the above date, the Plate has but just been completed, and was forwarded last week, at his Lordship's request, to Spain.

PREPARATIONS FOR PESTILENCE.—It would astonish a stranger riding out from Balacava to the front to see the multitudes of dead horses all along the road. In every gully there are piles of the remains of these wretched animals, torn to pieces by wild dogs and vultures. On a lone hillside I beheld the remnants of the gallant grey on which Mr. Maxse rode to the mouth of the Katscha, in company with Major Nasmyth, on the eve of the flank march to Balacava, and many of the equine survivors of the desperate charge at Balacava now lie rotting away by the side of the cavalry camp. The attitudes of some of the skeletons are curious. Some have dropped dead, and are frozen stiff as they fell; others are struggling, as it were, to rise from their miry graves. Nearly all of the carcasses have been skinned by the Turks and French, who use the hides to cover their huts; and many suspicious-looking gaps, too, suggestive of horse steak, have been cut out in their flanks. For about six miles the country is dotted all over with these carcasses, in every stage of decay. Were it spring or summer time, the Chersonese would be one great pesthouse, and I tremble to think of Balacava and its hillside, full of festering trunks, should there be an army there when the hot weather comes.—Letter from the Camp, Jan. 27.



NEW ARTILLERY MILITIA BARRACKS, IPSWICH.

WHALE CAUGHT AT THE GRUNE-POINT, CUMBERLAND.

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 6th January we gave an illustration of some of the Cetaceæ captured on the coast of Cumberland from the remarkable shoal of these gigantic creatures lately stranded in the Solway Firth.

It has given rise to some speculation, what could have brought so vast a multitude of these strange visitors to those shores, when in our seas even a solitary one is but very rarely seen.

From the limited opportunities for observation very little is known of the habits of the species to which they belonged; but the rows of prehensile teeth with which their jaws are provided show them to be predatory animals, and that they must be terrible foes to the larger fishes. It is believed that they attack and devour even whales—that is, the Edentate, or Toothless Whales; a species which, though of equal size to themselves, must fall an easy prey to such formidable pursuers.

A very interesting fact in natural history—and one confirmatory of that belief—occurred a few days after the appearance of the shoal referred to, in the capture of a Whale of that species in the flat waters of the Solway, whither it had doubtless fled to escape the legion of many hundreds of voracious carnivora in pursuit of it. There its pursuers followed it to their cost; and many a cottager along that coast has reason to be glad that they did so, as their lamps are provided with oil for many a winter in consequence.

The Whale of which we give an illustration was wounded in several places; and after having escaped from its pursuers it became a prey to no less formidable foes. It was seen floundering about in the Firth by two men armed with a fowling-piece, who quickly dispatched and brought it to shore on the Grune-point. It proved a valuable prize to its captors, in yielding a great quantity of excellent oil. It was about 25 feet in length, and about 16 in circumference; and was of the genus commonly known as the Bottle-head or Beaked Whale.

This Whale was captured a few days after the vast shoal was stranded in the Solway Firth, as noticed on the 6th ult. in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 722. It is of a totally different species from those whales, and it was, doubtless, the prey of which they were in pursuit when they got so far out of their depth. The capture of this latter specimen (*Hyperoodon*) at the same time is an occurrence of singular interest to the naturalist, in connection with the appearance of the remarkable shoal of Cetaceæ.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF INKERMANN.—Duke George of Strelitz, who is at present in Berlin, has communicated some interesting details to military men relative to the disaster of Inkerman. According to his statement, the plan of attack, long discussed and minutely prearranged, was so admirable, that the Anglo-French army was regarded as doomed, had it not been for utter misconception, amounting to disobedience of orders. Thus, false or reserved attacks were inopportunely converted into foremost action, and foremost assaults retarded or carried

out in wrong directions. The brunt was to have been directed upon the extreme French right, so as to separate it from the English, in lieu, as matters turned out, of the former being enabled to throw themselves on the assailants' flank, cut them off from the fortress, and force them back on the Tchernaya. Liprandi, also, with his twenty-one battalions and twenty-four squadrons, might have converted his demonstration into a vigorous assault as a diversion at the moment of crisis. In a word, the whole plan was deranged, and executed with great confusion and negligence, or a perversion of preconceived orders. The Emperor was irritated beyond expression. The plan was deemed infallible. The Allied army was already regarded as no more. Prince Menschikoff almost answered for its total destruction—upon this head. The conviction of success was so complete at St. Petersburg that the Emperor would not give credit to the first telegraphic despatch, cautiously announcing that the Imperial hopes had been blighted—not blighted by the dauntless and even superhuman valour of a few thousand British and French heroes, but by some of those fatalities which strategists and tacticians class under the head of "frictions of war." The Czar at first blamed Prince Menschikoff, who, as Commander-in-Chief, ought to have been responsible. But he cleared himself by copies of written orders and notes of precise verbal instructions to commanders of columns. He was denied powers of ubiquity; he could not lead each column himself; he was at hand to direct the whole; and, therefore, discharged the blame upon Dannenberg. The latter endeavoured to shelter himself by attributing the fault to the impetuosity and wilfulness of Soimonoff, and the error of Pauloff. The latter cleared himself by pleading insuperable difficulties of ground and other counteractions. Soimonoff had died the death of a gallant soldier, and luckily for him, perhaps, as the Czar's wrath would have fallen upon his head, and he would have been brought to a court-martial for disobedience or mal-execution of orders, and thereby causing the disastrous failure. Had he lived he would probably have been degraded. But a scapegoat was necessary, so the Imperial cholera was concentrated upon Dannenberg, who, it is understood, reached St. Petersburg to answer for the faults and failure of all.

THE MINT AND THE COINAGE.—The annual account of the moneys coined at the Mint during the past year (1854) has been laid before the House of Commons in a printed form. It states the total value of the gold coinage to have been £4,152,183, including 921,890,470 oz. weight, and 3,589,611 pieces of sovereigns; and 144,480,840 oz. weight, and 1,125,144 pieces, of half-sovereigns; the value of which latter was, of course, one-half, or £562,572. No "double sovereigns" were coined. The total value of the silver coinage amounted to £140,480, including 550,413 florin-pieces, of 200,150,200 oz. in weight and £55,041 in value; 552,414 shilling-pieces, of 100,439,000 oz. weight and £27,620 in value; 840,116 sixpenny-pieces, of 76,374,200 oz. weight and £21,002 in value; 1,096,613 groats, of 66,461,450 oz. in weight and £18,276 in value; 4158 fourpenny-pieces, of 252,000 oz. in weight and £69 6s. in value; 1,471,734 threepenny-pieces, of 66,897,000 oz. in weight and £18,396 in value; 4752 twopenny-pieces, of 144,000 oz. weight and £39 12s. in value; and 7,920 silver penny-pieces, of 120,000 oz. in weight and £33 in value. The total value of the copper coinage was £61,538, including 6,827,520 pennies, of 127 tons in weight and £28,448 in value; 12,461,568 half-pennies, of 115 tons in weight and £25,961 in value; 6,504,960 farthings, of 30 tons in weight and £677 6s. in value; and 677,376 half-farthings, of 1 ton 11 cwt. 2 qrs. in weight and £352 16s. in value. It is worthy of mention that no crowns or half-crowns were coined in 1854. The gross total value of the gold, silver, and copper coinage of 1854 amounted to £4,354,201.



WHALE CAPTURED AT THE GRUNE-POINT, CUMBERLAND.

GENERAL SIR DE LACY EVANS.

Pursuant to a resolution of the vestry of Marylebone, the leading members of that body attended by appointment at the residence of General Sir De Lacy Evans, in Bryanston-square, on Wednesday, for the purpose of presenting a congratulatory address to the gallant General on his safe return to England. J. A. Nicholas, Esq., having formally introduced the various gentlemen, prefaced the reading of the address with a few remarks eulogistic of the recent distinguished services and admirable bravery of the gallant General, who, he said, they all trusted, would yet receive the reward to which his services to his country long ago entitled him. The address having been read by Mr. Greenwell,

General Sir De Lacy Evans, after expressing how much he felt honoured at the reception of so kind an expression of the feelings and opinions of the representatives of what might truly be called a great city, said they had very properly alluded to the events of the war. He looked upon the present contest as one of a more momentous character even than the great war in which England was engaged after the French Revolution. There never was so serious a conflict between the nations of Europe as at present. He had himself for many years anticipated the event, and now they had arrived at the crisis. There could be no doubt upon one point; namely, the earnest and united desire of the people of Western Europe to see this great and important contest carried out properly and energetically (hear). He (Sir De Lacy Evans) did not desire to touch upon political questions, but at the same time he must say he had lamented to see a man as Prime Minister who, although he bore a most unexceptionable character in other respects, was wholly and entirely unqualified to perform the duties of that office so as to ensure a proper and energetic conduct of the war (hear, hear). It was, therefore, with no small amount of gratification that he found a change of Government had taken place. He was not one of those who thought that any very great advantage would be obtained by the removal of the War Minister. He thought amongst his class there was to be found very few better men than the Duke of Newcastle, who had, in his (the General's) opinion, been somewhat victimised. They had, however, now at the head of the Government one whose energy was well known, and one to whom he thought it would be the duty of the Parliament and the public to give their most cordial support (hear, hear). He spoke in warm terms of the cordial alliance between the French and English people. With regard to the French army, he must say that he never witnessed anything in his life which exhibited so great an amount of generous feeling, cordial kindness, and, he might add, brotherly affection, as was exhibited on the part of the French army towards their British allies, from the officers of the highest rank down to the private soldiers of every class and grade. It was quite extraordinary to find so much kindness of feeling from those with whom we had been so many years in deadly conflict (hear, hear). Our brave army had certainly incurred some very severe losses, and some, perhaps, which might have been avoided; but it was to be hoped that, with the return of more genial weather, and the addition of necessary comforts to the soldiers of this country—it was to be hoped that our army would be rescued from many of the sufferings they had endured. With the reinforcements the French army were receiving, and those which the small military resources of this country could send out, he hoped and believed that our army would be on a better footing, and that the anxieties of the public would speedily be relieved as to their safety and success. He (Sir De Lacy Evans) did hope, and had no doubt, from the feelings which had been so strongly indicated, that the people of England and France would see, that no unsatisfactory peace was patched up, which might in a few years again lead to a still more severe contest.

ADDRESS TO SIR DE LACY EVANS.—On Saturday evening a meeting of soldiers who had fought under Sir De Lacy Evans was held at the Ship Tavern, Wardour-street, Soho, to adopt an address to the gallant officer in honour of his services to the country. Mr. Cuffe, a sergeant of the Legion, was called to the chair, and proposed an address congratulating Sir De Lacy upon the services he had rendered the country. The address was seconded by Private John Cranney; and, after some observations from Sergeant Owen, carried amidst applause.

It is a curious fact that the Peace party in the Camp—if ever that expression can apply to soldiers—consisted chiefly of men who had just come out; while those who have gone through the whole of the campaign could not reconcile their minds to so abrupt and unsatisfactory a termination of their dangers and privations.

THE SEA SERPENT ONCE MORE.—It is reported by the British brig *Abeona*, arrived at Liverpool, that on the 4th of September last, about five in the afternoon, in lat. 33 S., long. 13 E., while the ship was under a light wind and in smooth water, a sea monster of great size and singular appearance was descried. Attention was first directed to it by the broken action of the water, which otherwise was smooth all around. The animal was discovered protruding its head above water to the length of about 30 feet, at an angle of 60 degrees to the horizon. Its head was about 12 feet long, and was marked by a white stripe or streak down each side. At about six feet from the termination of the streaks, which were presumed to be its jaws, there was a protuberance on its back like a small water-cask. The creature kept its mouth shut, but its eyes were plainly visible. At the point of contact with the water the body seemed about as much as the ship's long-boat round. The general colour of the body was black, but under the jaw was a quantity of loose skin, like a pouch, of a lighter colour than the rest of the animal. While under observation he dipped under water three times, remaining submerged about a minute each time. From the broken action of the water at different points, it seemed as if protuberances, similar to those on the back, existed on various parts of the body. From the best conjecture that could be made, it was computed at 180 feet in length over all.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that the amount of business transacted in the Consol-market this week has been trifling, and that much anxiety has been shown to ascertain the contents of the next Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—in other words, whether we are to have a loan or additional taxation to meet the expenses of the war—the changes in the value of most national securities have been trifling. It is true that at one time Consols have been done at 90½, being a fall of nearly one per cent; but the decline has not given rise to any unfavourable impression. It is somewhat remarkable that the quantity of stock at this time in the hands of the jobbers is small—that very few *bona fide* sales have been made—and that the public continue to be steady purchasers.

The demand for money for commercial purposes has been less active than in many previous weeks. Private and other banks hold a full average amount of specie, and good bills have been readily discounted at five per cent per annum. The movements in bullion have been rather important; and the resumption of specie imports from America, added to the improved state of things at New York, has given great satisfaction to our merchants. From Australia we have received £80,000, from New York £60,000, and from Africa £50,000, wholly in gold. The shipments to all parts have been under £70,000, including £24,000 to Lisbon and the Brazils.

The Consol-market, on Monday, was rather dull, yet prices were tolerably firm. The Three per Cent Reduced marked 91½; the Three per Cent Consols, 91 to 90½; Consols for Account, 91½ to 91; the New Three per Cent, 91½ to 91; Long Annuities, 1860, 4-5-16; Ditto, 4½. India Stock was done at 223; India Bonds, 15s.; Exchequer-bills, 6s. to 9s. premium. On Tuesday the Market was steady. The Three per Cent Reduced were 91½; the Three per Cent Consols, 91½ to 90½; New Three per Cent, 91½ to 91; Long Annuities, 4-5-16; India Bonds, 15s.; Exchequer-bills, 6s. to 9s. premium. Exchequer Bonds were 90½. Great heaviness prevailed on Wednesday, and the Three per Cent fell from 91½ to 90½. The Three per Cent Reduced were 91½; Consols for Account, 91½ to 90½; the New Three per Cent, 91½ to 91; Five per Cent Annuities, 116; Long Annuities, 1860, 4-5-16; India Stock, 223; Bank Stock, 213, 214, and 212; India Bonds, 12s. to 15s.; Exchequer-bills, 6s. to 9s. premium. It is somewhat remarkable that the value of the latter security has not varied during the last four weeks. On Thursday the Three per Cent were marked 90½; the Three per Cent Reduced, 91 to 90½; the New Three per Cent, 91½ to 91; and Consols for Account, 90½ to 91. Bank Stock, 213 to 215; Exchequer-bills, 6s. to 9s. premium; Exchequer-bonds, 90½.

There has been an absence of all speculative feeling in the Foreign-house. Quotations, however, almost generally have been tolerably steady. Brazilian Five per Cent has marked 100; Do., New Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 93½; Portuguese Four per Cent, 39½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 83½; Sardinian Five per Cent, 86; Spanish Three per Cent, 30½; Turkish Bonds, 75; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 62½; Dutch Four per Cent, 93; Mexican Three per Cent, 21; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 92½. The transactions in Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been tolerably active, and prices have shown a tendency to advance.—Chartered of India, Australia, and China, have marked 1½; Australasian, 62; Chartered of Asia, 4 dis; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16; London and County, 3½; London and Westminster, 40½; Oriental, 23½; South Australia, 30; Union of Australia, 66; Union of London, 27. Miscellaneous Securities have been dull. In the quotations, however, no material change has taken place. Australian Agricultural have been 30½; British American Land, 60; Canada Bank, 120; Ditto, Government Six per Cent, 107½; Crystal Palace, 3½; Electric Telegraph, 16½; General Screw Steam-Ship Company, 17½; North British Australasian, 1; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2½; Royal Mail Steam, 61; Scottish Australian Investment, New, 4½; South Australian Land, 35; Van Diemen's Land, 3½; Victoria Dock, 15; and W. & A. India Bonds, 119½. London, 100; 8 dis; 10 dis; 12 dis; 15 dis; 20 dis; 25 dis; 30 dis; 35 dis; 40 dis; 45 dis; 50 dis; 55 dis; 60 dis; 65 dis; 70 dis; 75 dis; 80 dis; 85 dis; 90 dis; 95 dis; 100 dis; 105 dis; 110 dis; 115 dis; 120 dis; 125 dis; 130 dis; 135 dis; 140 dis; 145 dis; 150 dis; 155 dis; 160 dis; 165 dis; 170 dis; 175 dis; 180 dis; 185 dis; 190 dis; 195 dis; 200 dis; 205 dis; 210 dis; 215 dis; 220 dis; 225 dis; 230 dis; 235 dis; 240 dis; 245 dis; 250 dis; 255 dis; 260 dis; 265 dis; 270 dis; 275 dis; 280 dis; 285 dis; 290 dis; 295 dis; 300 dis; 305 dis; 310 dis; 315 dis; 320 dis; 325 dis; 330 dis; 335 dis; 340 dis; 345 dis; 350 dis; 355 dis; 360 dis; 365 dis; 370 dis; 375 dis; 380 dis; 385 dis; 390 dis; 395 dis; 400 dis; 405 dis; 410 dis; 415 dis; 420 dis; 425 dis; 430 dis; 435 dis; 440 dis; 445 dis; 450 dis; 455 dis; 460 dis; 465 dis; 470 dis; 475 dis; 480 dis; 485 dis; 490 dis; 495 dis; 500 dis; 505 dis; 510 dis; 515 dis; 520 dis; 525 dis; 530 dis; 535 dis; 540 dis; 545 dis; 550 dis; 555 dis; 560 dis; 565 dis; 570 dis; 575 dis; 580 dis; 585 dis; 590 dis; 595 dis; 600 dis; 605 dis; 610 dis; 615 dis; 620 dis; 625 dis; 630 dis; 635 dis; 640 dis; 645 dis; 650 dis; 655 dis; 660 dis; 665 dis; 670 dis; 675 dis; 680 dis; 685 dis; 690 dis; 695 dis; 700 dis; 705 dis; 710 dis; 715 dis; 720 dis; 725 dis; 730 dis; 735 dis; 740 dis; 745 dis; 750 dis; 755 dis; 760 dis; 765 dis; 770 dis; 775 dis; 780 dis; 785 dis; 790 dis; 795 dis; 800 dis; 805 dis; 810 dis; 815 dis; 820 dis; 825 dis; 830 dis; 835 dis; 840 dis; 845 dis; 850 dis; 855 dis; 860 dis; 865 dis; 870 dis; 875 dis; 880 dis; 885 dis; 890 dis; 895 dis; 900 dis; 905 dis; 910 dis; 915 dis; 920 dis; 925 dis; 930 dis; 935 dis; 940 dis; 945 dis; 950 dis; 955 dis; 960 dis; 965 dis; 970 dis; 975 dis; 980 dis; 985 dis; 990 dis; 995 dis; 1000 dis; 1005 dis; 1010 dis; 1015 dis; 1020 dis; 1025 dis; 1030 dis; 1035 dis; 1040 dis; 1045 dis; 1050 dis; 1055 dis; 1060 dis; 1065 dis; 1070 dis; 1075 dis; 1080 dis; 1085 dis; 1090 dis; 1095 dis; 1100 dis; 1105 dis; 1110 dis; 1115 dis; 1120 dis; 1125 dis; 1130 dis; 1135 dis; 1140 dis; 1145 dis; 1150 dis; 1155 dis; 1160 dis; 1165 dis; 1170 dis; 1175 dis; 1180 dis; 1185 dis; 1190 dis; 1195 dis; 1200 dis; 1205 dis; 1210 dis; 1215 dis; 1220 dis; 1225 dis; 1230 dis; 1235 dis; 1240 dis; 1245 dis; 1250 dis; 1255 dis; 1260 dis; 1265 dis; 1270 dis; 1275 dis; 1280 dis; 1285 dis; 1290 dis; 1295 dis; 1300 dis; 1305 dis; 1310 dis; 1315 dis; 1320 dis; 1325 dis; 1330 dis; 1335 dis; 1340 dis; 1345 dis; 1350 dis; 1355 dis; 1360 dis; 1365 dis; 1370 dis; 1375 dis; 1380 dis; 1385 dis; 1390 dis; 1395 dis; 1400 dis; 1405 dis; 1410 dis; 1415 dis; 1420 dis; 1425 dis; 1430 dis; 1435 dis; 1440 dis; 1445 dis; 1450 dis; 1455 dis; 1460 dis; 1465 dis; 1470 dis; 1475 dis; 1480 dis; 1485 dis; 1490 dis; 1495 dis; 1500 dis; 1505 dis; 1510 dis; 1515 dis; 1520 dis; 1525 dis; 1530 dis; 1535 dis; 1540 dis; 1545 dis; 1550 dis; 1555 dis; 1560 dis; 1565 dis; 1570 dis; 1575 dis; 1580 dis; 1585 dis; 1590 dis; 1595 dis; 1600 dis; 1605 dis; 1610 dis; 1615 dis; 1620 dis; 1625 dis; 1630 dis; 1635 dis; 1640 dis; 1645 dis; 1650 dis; 1655 dis; 1660 dis; 1665 dis; 1670 dis; 1675 dis; 1680 dis; 1685 dis; 1690 dis; 1695 dis; 1700 dis; 1705 dis; 1710 dis; 1715 dis; 1720 dis; 1725 dis; 1730 dis; 1735 dis; 1740 dis; 1745 dis; 1750 dis; 1755 dis; 1760 dis; 1765 dis; 1770 dis; 1775 dis; 1780 dis; 1785 dis; 1790 dis; 1795 dis; 1800 dis; 1805 dis; 1810 dis; 1815 dis; 1820 dis; 1825 dis; 1830 dis; 1835 dis; 1840 dis; 1845 dis; 1850 dis; 1855 dis; 1860 dis; 1865 dis; 1870 dis; 1875 dis; 1880 dis; 1885 dis; 1890 dis; 1895 dis; 1900 dis; 1905 dis; 1910 dis; 1915 dis; 1920 dis; 1925 dis; 1930 dis; 1935 dis; 1940 dis; 1945 dis; 1950 dis; 1955 dis; 1960 dis; 1965 dis; 1970 dis; 1975 dis; 1980 dis; 1985 dis; 1990 dis; 1995 dis; 2000 dis; 2005 dis; 2010 dis; 2015 dis; 2020 dis; 2025 dis; 2030 dis; 2035 dis; 2040 dis; 2045 dis; 2050 dis; 2055 dis; 2060 dis; 2065 dis; 2070 dis; 2075 dis; 2080 dis; 2085 dis; 2090 dis; 2095 dis; 2100 dis; 2105 dis; 2110 dis; 2115 dis; 2120 dis; 2125 dis; 2130 dis; 2135 dis; 2140 dis; 2145 dis; 2150 dis; 2155 dis; 2160 dis; 2165 dis; 2170 dis; 2175 dis; 2180 dis; 2185 dis; 2190 dis; 2195 dis; 2200 dis; 2205 dis; 2210 dis; 2215 dis; 2220 dis; 2225 dis; 2230 dis; 2235 dis; 2240 dis; 2245 dis; 2250 dis; 2255 dis; 2260 dis; 2265 dis; 2270 dis; 2275 dis; 2280 dis; 2285 dis; 2290 dis; 2295 dis; 2300 dis; 2305 dis; 2310 dis; 2315 dis; 2320 dis; 2325 dis; 2330 dis; 2335 dis; 2340 dis; 2345 dis; 2350 dis; 2355 dis; 2360 dis; 2365 dis; 2370 dis; 2375 dis; 2380 dis; 2385 dis; 2390 dis; 2395 dis; 2400 dis; 2405 dis; 2410 dis; 2415 dis; 2420 dis; 2425 dis; 2430 dis; 2435 dis; 2440 dis; 2445 dis; 2450 dis; 2455 dis; 2460 dis; 2465 dis; 2470 dis; 2475 dis; 2480 dis; 2485 dis; 2490 dis; 2495 dis; 2500 dis; 2505 dis; 2510 dis; 2515 dis; 2520 dis; 2525 dis; 2530 dis; 2535 dis; 2540 dis; 2545 dis; 2550 dis; 2555 dis; 2560 dis; 2565 dis; 2570 dis; 2575 dis; 2580 dis; 2585 dis; 2590 dis; 2595 dis; 2600 dis; 2605 dis; 2610 dis; 2615 dis; 2620 dis; 2625 dis; 2630 dis; 2635 dis; 2640 dis; 2645 dis; 2650 dis; 2655 dis; 2660 dis; 2665 dis; 2670 dis; 2675 dis; 2680 dis; 2685 dis; 2690 dis; 2695 dis; 2700 dis; 2705 dis; 2710 dis; 2715 dis; 2720 dis; 2725 dis; 2730 dis; 2735 dis; 2740 dis; 2745 dis; 2750 dis; 2755 dis; 2760 dis; 2765 dis; 2770 dis; 2775 dis; 2780 dis; 2785 dis; 2790 dis; 2795 dis; 2800 dis; 2805 dis; 2810 dis; 2815 dis; 2820 dis; 2825 dis; 2830 dis; 2835 dis; 2840 dis; 2845 dis; 2850 dis; 2855 dis; 2860 dis; 2865 dis; 2870 dis; 2875 dis; 2880 dis; 2885 dis; 2890 dis; 2895 dis; 2900 dis; 2905 dis; 2910 dis; 2915 dis; 2920 dis; 2925 dis; 2930 dis; 2935 dis; 2940 dis; 2945 dis; 2950 dis; 2955 dis; 2960 dis; 2965 dis; 2970 dis; 2975 dis; 2980 dis; 2985 dis; 2990 dis; 2995 dis; 3000 dis; 3005 dis; 3010 dis; 3015 dis; 3020 dis; 3025 dis; 3030 dis; 3035 dis; 3040 dis; 3045 dis; 3050 dis; 3055 dis; 3060 dis; 3065 dis; 3070 dis; 3075 dis; 3080 dis; 3085 dis; 3090 dis; 3095 dis; 3100 dis; 3105 dis; 3110 dis; 3115 dis; 3120 dis; 3125 dis; 3130 dis; 3135 dis; 3140 dis; 3145 dis; 3150 dis; 3155 dis; 3160 dis; 3165 dis; 3170 dis; 3175 dis; 3180 dis; 3185 dis; 3190 dis; 3195 dis; 3200 dis; 3205 dis; 3210 dis; 3215 dis; 3220 dis; 3225 dis; 3230 dis; 3235 dis; 3240 dis; 3245 dis; 3250 dis; 3255 dis; 3260 dis; 3265 dis; 3270 dis; 3275 dis; 3280 dis; 3285 dis; 3290 dis; 3295 dis; 3300 dis; 3305 dis; 3310 dis; 3315 dis; 3320 dis; 3325 dis; 3330 dis; 3335 dis; 3340 dis; 3345 dis; 3350 dis; 3355 dis; 3360 dis; 3365 dis; 3370 dis; 3375 dis; 3380 dis; 3385 dis; 3390 dis; 3395 dis; 3400 dis; 3405 dis; 3410 dis; 3415 dis; 3420 dis; 3425 dis; 3430 dis; 3435 dis; 3440 dis; 3445 dis; 3450 dis; 3455 dis; 3460 dis; 3465 dis; 3470 dis; 3475 dis; 3480 dis; 3485 dis; 3490 dis; 3495 dis; 3500 dis; 3505 dis; 3510 dis; 3515 dis; 3520 dis; 3525 dis; 3530 dis; 3535 dis; 3540 dis; 3545 dis; 3550 dis; 3555 dis; 3560 dis; 3565 dis; 3570 dis; 3575 dis; 3580 dis; 3585 dis; 3590 dis; 3595 dis; 3600 dis; 3605 dis; 3610 dis; 3615 dis; 3620 dis; 3625 dis; 3630 dis; 3635 dis; 3640 dis; 3645 dis; 3650 dis; 3655 dis; 3660 dis; 3665 dis; 3670 dis; 3675 dis; 3680 dis; 3685 dis; 3690 dis; 3695 dis; 3700 dis; 3705 dis; 3710 dis; 3715 dis; 3720 dis; 3725 dis; 3730 dis; 3735 dis; 3740 dis; 3745 dis; 3750 dis; 3755 dis; 3760 dis; 3765 dis; 3770 dis; 3775 dis; 3780 dis; 3785 dis; 3790 dis; 3795 dis; 3800 dis; 3805 dis; 3810 dis; 3815 dis; 3820 dis; 3825 dis; 3830 dis; 3835 dis; 3840 dis; 3845 dis; 3850 dis; 3855 dis; 3860 dis; 3865 dis; 3870 dis; 3875 dis; 3880 dis; 3885 dis; 3890 dis; 3895 dis; 3900 dis; 3905 dis; 3910 dis; 3915 dis; 3920 dis; 3925 dis; 3930 dis; 3935 dis; 3940 dis; 3945 dis; 3950 dis; 3955 dis; 3960 dis; 3965 dis; 3970 dis; 3975 dis; 3980 dis; 3985 dis; 3990 dis; 3995 dis; 4000 dis; 4005 dis; 4010 dis; 4015 dis; 4020 dis; 4025 dis; 4030 dis; 4035 dis; 4040 dis; 4045 dis; 4050 dis; 4055 dis; 4060 dis; 4065 dis; 4070 dis; 4075 dis; 4080 dis; 4085 dis; 4090 dis; 4095 dis; 4100 dis; 4105 dis; 4110 dis; 4115 dis; 4120 dis; 4125 dis; 4130 dis; 4135 dis; 4140 dis; 4145 dis; 4150 dis; 4155 dis; 4160 dis; 4165 dis; 4170 dis; 4175 dis; 4180 dis; 4185 dis; 4190 dis; 4195 dis; 4200 dis; 4205 dis; 4210 dis; 4215 dis; 4220 dis; 4225 dis; 4230 dis; 4235 dis; 4240 dis; 4245 dis; 4250 dis; 4255 dis; 4260 dis; 4265 dis; 4270 dis; 4275 dis; 4280 dis; 4285 dis; 4290 dis; 4295 dis; 4300 dis; 4305 dis; 4310 dis; 4315 dis; 4320 dis; 4325 dis; 4330 dis; 4335 dis; 4340 dis; 4345 dis; 4350 dis; 4355 dis; 4360 dis; 4365 dis; 4370 dis; 4375 dis; 4380 dis; 4385 dis; 4390 dis; 4395 dis; 4400 dis; 4405 dis; 4410 dis; 4415 dis; 4420 dis; 4425 dis; 4430 dis; 4435 dis; 4440 dis; 4445 dis; 4450 dis; 4455 dis; 4460 dis; 4465 dis; 4470 dis; 4475 dis; 4480 dis; 4485 dis; 4490 dis; 4495 dis; 4500 dis; 4505 dis; 4510 dis; 4515 dis; 4520 dis; 4525 dis; 4530 dis; 4535 dis; 4540 dis; 4545 dis; 4550 dis; 4555 dis; 4560 dis; 4565 dis; 4570 dis; 4575 dis; 4580 dis; 4585 dis; 4590 dis; 4595 dis; 4600 dis; 4605 dis; 4610 dis; 4615 dis; 4620 dis; 4625 dis; 4630 dis; 4635 dis; 4640 dis; 4645 dis; 4650 dis; 4655 dis; 4660 dis; 4665 dis; 4670 dis; 4675 dis; 4680 dis; 4685 dis; 4690 dis; 4695 dis; 4700 dis; 4705 dis; 4710 dis; 4715 dis; 4720 dis; 4725 dis; 4730 dis; 4735 dis; 4740 dis; 4745 dis; 4750 dis; 4755 dis; 4760 dis; 4765 dis; 4770 dis; 4775 dis; 4780 dis; 4785 dis; 4790 dis; 4795 dis; 4800 dis; 4805 dis; 4810 dis; 4815 dis; 4820 dis; 4825 dis; 4830 dis; 4835 dis; 4840 dis; 4845 dis; 4850 dis; 4855 dis; 4860 dis; 4865 dis; 4870 dis; 4875 dis; 4880 dis; 4885 dis; 4890 dis; 4895 dis; 4900 dis; 4905 dis; 4910 dis; 4915 dis; 4920 dis; 4925 dis; 4930 dis; 4935 dis; 4940 dis; 4945 dis; 4950 dis; 4955 dis; 4960 dis; 4965 dis; 4970 dis; 4975 dis; 4980 dis; 4985 dis; 4990 dis; 4995 dis; 5000 dis; 5005 dis; 5010 dis; 5015 dis; 5020 dis; 5025 dis; 5030 dis; 5035 dis; 5040 dis; 5045 dis; 5050 dis; 5055 dis; 5060 dis; 5065 dis; 5070 dis; 5075 dis; 5080 dis; 5085 dis; 5090 dis; 5095 dis; 5100 dis; 5105 dis; 5110 dis; 5115 dis; 5120 dis; 5125 dis; 5130 dis; 5135 dis; 5140 dis; 5145 dis; 5150 dis; 5155 dis; 5160 dis; 5165 dis; 5170 dis; 5175 dis; 5180 dis; 5185 dis; 5190 dis; 5195 dis; 5200 dis; 5205 dis; 5210 dis; 5215 dis; 5220 dis; 5225 dis; 5230 dis; 5235 dis; 5240 dis; 5245 dis; 5250 dis; 5255 dis; 5260 dis; 5265 dis; 5270 dis; 5275 dis; 5280 dis; 5285 dis; 5290 dis; 5295 dis; 5300 dis; 5305 dis; 5310 dis; 5315 dis; 5320 dis; 5325 dis; 5330 dis; 5335 dis; 5340 dis; 5345 dis; 5350 dis; 5355 dis; 5360 dis; 5365 dis; 5370 dis; 5375 dis; 5380 dis; 5385 dis; 5390 dis; 5395 dis; 5400 dis; 5405 dis; 5410 dis; 5415 dis; 5420 dis; 5425 dis; 5430 dis; 5435 dis; 5440 dis; 5445 dis; 5450 dis; 5455 dis; 5460 dis; 5465 dis; 5470 dis; 5475 dis; 5480 dis; 5485 dis; 5490 dis; 5495 dis; 5500 dis; 5505 dis; 5510 dis; 5515 dis; 5520 dis; 5525 dis; 5530 dis; 5535 dis; 5540 dis; 5545 dis; 5550 dis; 5555 dis; 5560 dis; 5565 dis; 5570 dis; 5575 dis; 5580 dis; 5585 dis; 5590 dis; 5595 dis; 5600 dis; 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6105 dis; 6110 dis; 6115 dis; 6120 dis; 6125 dis; 6130 dis; 6135 dis; 6140 dis; 6145 dis; 6150 dis; 6155 dis; 6160 dis; 6165 dis; 6170 dis; 6175 dis; 6180 dis; 6185 dis; 6190 dis; 6195 dis; 6200 dis; 6205 dis; 6210 dis; 6215 dis; 6220 dis; 6225 dis; 6230 dis; 6235 dis; 6240 dis; 6245 dis; 6250 dis; 6255 dis; 6260 dis; 6265 dis; 6270 dis; 6275 dis; 6280 dis; 6285 dis; 6290 dis; 6295 dis; 6300 dis; 6305 dis; 6310 dis; 6315 dis; 6320 dis; 6325 dis; 6330 dis; 6335 dis; 6340 dis; 6345 dis; 6350 dis; 6355 dis; 6360 dis; 6365 dis; 6370 dis; 6375 dis; 6380 dis; 6385 dis; 6390 dis; 6395 dis; 6400 dis; 6405 dis; 6410 dis; 6415 dis; 6420 dis; 6425 dis; 6430 dis; 6435 dis; 6440 dis; 6445 dis; 6450 dis; 6455 dis; 6460 dis; 6465 dis; 6470 dis; 6475 dis; 6480 dis; 6485 dis; 6490 dis; 6495 dis; 6500 dis; 6505 dis; 6510 dis; 6515 dis; 6520 dis; 6525 dis; 6530 dis; 6535 dis; 6540 dis; 6545 dis; 6550 dis; 6555 dis; 6560 dis; 6565 dis; 6570 dis; 6575 dis; 6580 dis; 6585 dis; 6590 dis; 6595 dis; 6600 dis; 6605 dis; 6610 dis; 6615 dis; 6620 dis; 6625 dis; 6630 dis; 6635 dis; 6640 dis; 6645 dis; 6650 dis; 6655 dis; 6660 dis; 6665 dis; 6670 dis; 6675 dis; 6680 dis; 6685 dis; 6690 dis; 6695 dis; 6700 dis; 6705 dis; 6710 dis; 6715 dis; 6720 dis; 6725 dis; 6730 dis; 6735 dis; 6740 dis; 6745 dis;

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Messrs. MARLON and MARLON, Patrons and Sole Managers



H.M.S. "NANKIN," 50 GUNS (HON. KEITH STEWART, COMMANDER).

H.M.S. "NANKIN"—50 GUNS.

This noble and beautiful frigate, built at Woolwich, and launched in March, 1850, has just been fitted out at Sheerness, and commissioned there, for the first time since she has been afloat, by the Hon. Keith Stewart, left that port on Saturday last, for Spithead, where she arrived on Monday morning, and saluted the flag of Vice-Admiral Cochrane, K.C.B. She is bound on secret service in the China seas, and to strengthen the squadron of Sir James Stirling, now acting against the Russians at the mouth of the Amoy River.

Before leaving Sheerness she was inspected by Vice-Admiral the Hon. W. Gordon, the Commander of the port, and leaves with one of the choicest crews of officers and men that has ever left this country. The ship was very popular, and could have been manned several times over. The greatest care and attention has been paid to her equipment. She was designed and built by Mr. Oliver W. Lang, the present master-shipwright at Pembroke; and her model proportions, lofty masts, gigantic spars, and powerful armament, render her the most perfect sailing-ship of her class in the world. She carries on

her main-deck sixteen 68 and twelve long 32 pounders; and on her upper deck four 68 and eighteen long 32 pounders. All these guns are of the greatest length made for their calibre. Her height and accommodation between decks is of the most perfect description, and every attention has been paid to the comforts of the ship's company, which numbers 500 men, exclusive of officers, &c., and 100 Marines. Her principal dimensions are—Length, 185 feet; beam, 50 feet 10 inches. Burden, 2050 tons. A View of this vessel, building in the slip, appeared in our Journal of March 16, 1850.



THE VICTORIA RIFLE CORPS, AT KILBURN.—(SEE PAGE 158.)



EXTERIOR OF A COURT-HOUSE IN THE BACKWOODS OF CANADA.



A JURY IN THE BACKWOODS OF CANADA RETIRING TO DELIBERATE.

SKETCHES IN A COURT-HOUSE, UPPER CANADA.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE Division or County Courts in Upper Canada were established some few years ago, for the trial of civil causes in which the amounts at issue do not exceed the sum of £25. They are presided over by a Barrister, who is also Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and generally termed Judge; and who makes the circuit of the different townships, in which the Courts are held about once in every two months. These Courts have been found very successful in preventing the ill effects of litigation among the poorer settlers, as the cases are decided in a manner truly patriarchal: the Judge hears the evidence on both sides of the question, and gives his judgment accordingly; and as this decision is guided more by justice than by the strict letter of the law, and the cost is very trifling, the parties generally return to their homes perfectly satisfied.

A short time ago I accompanied a young barrister who was about to plead a cause before one of these Courts, in one of the remotest parts of the county of Simcoe. We set off one fine afternoon in a one-horse vehicle, technically termed a "buggy," and reached that evening a small hotel in the flourishing village of Keenansville, about five-and-twenty miles from the shores of Lake Simcoe, which said village consisted of a saw-mill, two log houses, a tavern, and a store. Our host, a comical Irishman, who prided himself on being the founder of the village, after supplying us with a capital supper, provided us with beds, evidently intended for short people, causing us to coil up in a manner by no means agreeable. Next morning we set off, through a beautiful and tolerably well-cleared country, for the Court—a distance of about nine miles, over a road quite rough enough to sharpen our appetites sufficiently to enable us to enjoy a second breakfast with the Judge, who had slept the night before at the house of the Clerk of the Court, Mr. M'Manus, who rejoices in the possession of a capital farm and a portly and most hospitable wife. He had shortly before moved from the log shanty (shown in the sketch) in which the Court was held, and in which he had lived since he first located himself in the woods with his axe some five-and-twenty years ago, to a substantial brick house, the pride of Mrs. M'Manus's heart. After breakfast we adjourned to the

Court-house, which was already filled with a crowd of plaintiffs, defendants, witnesses, and spectators. The apartment in which the Court was held had been the principal room in the old house, and had been divided along one side by a strong wooden bar to keep the crowd at a respectful distance from the Judge and the bar. After several small

Peninsula of Florida, a distance of more than 200 miles. The journey was performed in row-boats through a series of creeks or arms of the sea skirting the entire eastern coast.

After leaving St. Augustine, the most ancient, the most dilapidated States, the traveller takes leave—

with a few solitary exceptions—of all evidences of civilisation. His journey is cheered by no picturesque scenery, for the whole country is raised a few feet only above high tides, and consequently it is for the most part composed of marsh, and swamp, and swale. These creeks are bounded on the west by continuous forests of pine-trees, with intermediate strips of sedgy marsh, which vary from one to five miles in breadth. On the eastern or ocean side are sand-reefs covered by the "saw or scrub" palmetto, which grows wherever the belt of sand is of sufficient breadth to be out of the reach of the breaking surf.

During the monotony and tediousness of travelling through such uninteresting scenery, the dull regular stroke of the oarsmen contrasts most strongly with the deep brooding solemnity of the surrounding uncultivated and uninhabited wilds; but when the old fortress of Matanza first looms on the sight, then the blood-stained history of the early conquest of the Seminole Indians by the Spaniards fills the mind with the drama of the past.

Matanza means in Spanish the place of murderous strife.

In solemn, brooding silence the old Fort stands;
But lo! no mortal watch there now is kept;
Since foes no longer haunt those sedge-girt sands,
Where once the stealthy savage prowling crept.

Its ruined walls, time-stained by mottled moss,
With mute significance tell forth their tale:
We see no ditch, nor line, nor a trenchured fosse,
Gave shelter from the wary warder's mail.

But plain and solid walls rear up on high,
Without an opening in their beveled base;
No door nor gateway has been left to try
The strength or weakness of that fortress-place.

From thence the sentinels, with searching eye
The smallest speck could see for miles afar,
And, pausing oft, endeavour to descry,
The Seminoles' stratagem of war.

* * * * *
Those warlike times are past, yet firm remains
This massive monument of blood-stained strife;
And echoes, too, have ceased from bugle strains
Which roused each soldier to defend his life. GEO. HARVEY



INTERIOR OF A COURT-HOUSE IN THE BACKWOODS OF CANADA.

cases had been satisfactorily disposed of, the one in which my learned friend had been retained came on, and, as the amount at stake was considerable, the Judge availed himself of a power which he possesses of summoning a jury of five to take the responsibility of the decision off his shoulders.

The jury having stowed themselves in a corner of the room, the plaintiff, an artful fellow, commenced pleading his own cause; and after cross-examination of witnesses and a little perjury, my friend replied in a most powerful speech, demolishing his adversary in a manner which established his fame in that region, as a lawyer and orator, for ages to come. When the case was closed, a difficulty presented itself in the fact of there being no room to which the jury could retire to consult upon their verdict. The Judge, however, soon arranged this by telling the jury to betake themselves to some quiet spot out of doors, and charging them on their honour not to speak to any one until their return. The jury accordingly went out; and, after looking about them, they with one consent and with wonderful foresight and sagacity betook themselves to the orchard, and squatted down under an apple-tree to combine mastication with argument. In about the time required to eat half a dozen apples a piece, and to cram their pockets, they returned, and, as was fully expected, gave a verdict for the defendant; the crest-fallen plaintiff applying for a new trial, and vowing that next time he would not be beaten for want of a lawyer.

MATANZA FORT, EAST FLORIDA.

In January, 1854, the author of the subjoined stanzas travelled from St. Augustine to the south end of the

EDUCATION IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF INDIA.

THE Civil Engineers' College at Roorkee was instituted in 1847, by the Hon. James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces of India, for the purpose of educating young men, natives as well as



ANNUAL GOLD MEDAL PRIZE OF THE COLLEGE OF CIVIL ENGINEERS ROORKEE.

Europeans, in different branches of civil engineering, surveying, architecture, &c. The original scheme embraced three classes of students: the first for young men who, from sub-assistant civil engineers, might rise to the highest grade of their profession, and whose education extended to the higher branches of mathematics; the second class for soldiers—whether sergeants, corporals, or privates,—who might ultimately become overseers and assistant-overseers in the Department of Public Works; the third class for youths who were to learn surveying, levelling, plan-drawing, &c., and to receive the education necessary to fit them for subordinate employment on district duties, where simple surveys of boundaries, roads, &c., or the simple construction of works, would be required. The above is an outline of the idea on which the College was founded but the plan has been extended and improved since 1847.



FORT MATANZA, EAST FLORIDA.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

Mr. Thomason died in 1855; and the Court of Directors of the East India Company, on that event being communicated to them, resolved to mark their sense of his services in promoting education in India by designating the Moorkee College "The Thomason College of Civil Engineers."

Mr. Thomason fixed upon Moorkee as the site of the College in consequence of that place being contiguous to all the main works which were then in progress on the Ganges Canal, to the Solani Aqueduct, to the extensive works in the Butmoor, Putri, and Ranipoor Valleys, and to the dams and regulating works connected with the main stream of the Ganges at Hurdwar. Moorkee, moreover, had for the use of the above-mentioned works extensive workshops, model-rooms, library, &c., in its neighbourhood.

Lieut.-Colonel (now Sir Proby Thomas) Cautley, the projector and designer of these works, who naturally took much interest in the objects to which Mr. Thomason's thoughts were directed, and whose experience had led him to appreciate mathematical acquirements most highly when applied to practical purposes, requested Mr. Thomason to allow him to found an Annual Gold Medal Prize, open to the competition of all students of the College, and to be presented to that student "who made the best application of mathematics to a design for a work or works of practical utility." The offer was accepted by Mr. Thomason, who unfortunately did not live to realise the hope that he had long looked forward to—namely, of himself presenting the first medal.

The medal, which we have represented, has been executed by Mr. G. G. Adams, of Sloane-street, Chelsea, to whom its founder is indebted for the design on the obverse. The reverse is a representation of one of the lions on the pedestals which adorn the flanks and approaches of the great aqueduct of the Ganges Canal, over the Solani Valley. The pedestal on the medal bears the following inscription:—

Thomason C. E. College, Moorkee, January 3rd, 1853.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PROPELLING VESSELS.

Mr. H. WALDUCK has patented certain Improvements in Screw Propulsion, calculated to remedy an acknowledged defect in the screw as at present used. It is well ascertained that a considerable amount of power is lost by the water being thrown off from the faces of propellers of the screw kind, partly by the impact of the blades spreading out the water laterally, and partly by centrifugal force. This defect appears to be effectually remedied by Mr. Walduck's invention, which consists in making the faces of propellers grooved or fluted, by which the water is prevented from escaping from the blades until it has done its work. Some novel forms of blades are shown in the drawings referred to in the specification. In two of the propellers shown, the grooves are arranged

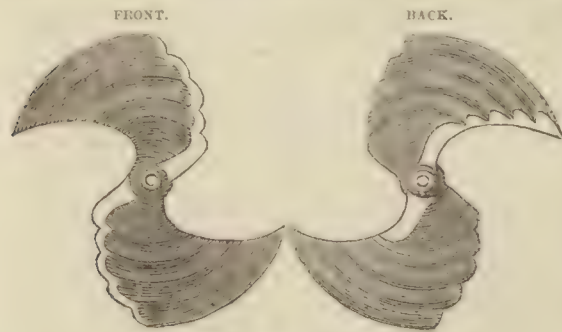


FIG. 1.

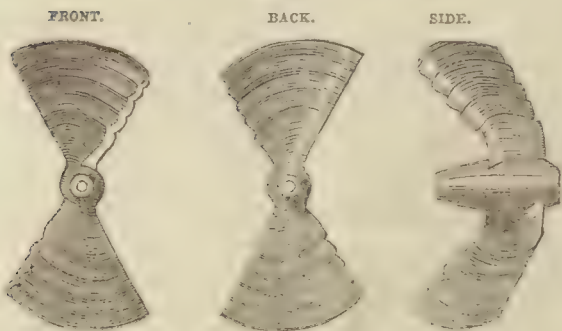


FIG. 2.

WALDUCK'S PATENT SCREW-PROPELLERS.

in a series of curved steps, rising one above the other, which give the propeller a firm hold on the water, and prevent its escape until it passes off at the back edge of the blades. We have seen a working model, and checked its operation with the existing blades, and with the patentee's improved blades; and, although working in a circular tank in which the vessel could not get up its speed, the improved blades passed quickly through the water without the slightest lateral commotion, with a decided gain in speed of upwards of 10 per cent over the old form of blades, which created both noise and commotion in the water. The two kinds of propellers compared were of the same size and pitch. We understand that experiments on a large scale will shortly be tried, and we shall look with interest to the result.

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS.

Description of Screw.	Time.	Number of Revolutions round the Tank.
Lowe's blades.	7min. 7secs.	14
Walduck's blades (Fig. 1).	5min. 35secs.	12 1-6th
Do. conical form (Fig. 2).	6min. 20secs.	13 1/2

NEW ZEALAND.—In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Feb. 1850, appeared an interesting illustration and account of a banquet given by Dr. Fitzgerald, the Colonial Surgeon of Wellington, to the five chiefs, on the occasion of the presentation by Earl Grey of a beautiful engraving of the Queen, for the Colonial Hospital under Dr. Fitzgerald's charge. This gentleman has just returned from the colony, after an absence of sixteen years, in consequence of ill-health and family affliction. On leaving, he was invited to a public meeting of the principal European inhabitants, on which occasion he was presented with a purse of 220 guineas; and an address, expressive of the high esteem and regard which they entertained for him personally, as well as of their high appreciation of the exemplary manner in which he had acquitted himself of the arduous duties of his public appointment as medical officer of the Colonial Hospital, whereby he not only secured to himself the affections of the natives, but rendered his skill a powerful incentive to the restoration of harmony between the two races. The Chairman, Mr. A. Hott, J.P., stated that it would be a lasting memorial of the appreciation by his fellow-settlers of his services, particularly of his unremitting exertions on behalf of the natives, which had greatly contributed to increase their confidence in the Europeans. Addresses were presented to Dr. Fitzgerald from the native inhabitants expressive of their deep affection and gratitude for his kind and unremitting attention. These addresses abound with affectionate allusions to Governor Grey, and their appeals to her Majesty to send back Dr. Fitzgerald, who has, we understand, considered it his duty to lay them before her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

NINEVEH RELICS.—The French Minister of State has caused a three-masted vessel, the *Manuel*, of Bordeaux, to be hired to bring to France the objects discovered by M. Victor Place, Consul at Mossul, in his excavations at Nineveh, and she has just sailed from Nantes for the Persian Gulf. Among the objects she will bring back is one of the monumental gates of the city, four gigantic bulls, several basso-reliefs, a great number of utensils of earthenware, copper, and iron, and a number of statues of greater antiquity than any yet discovered. They are to be conveyed down the Tigris on large rafts, supported by bladders, according to the custom of the country, to Bassorah, and are there to be shipped. The descent of the Tigris, a distance of 200 leagues, will be attended with considerable difficulties and dangers; but M. Place will, no doubt, be able to surmount them. He has already accomplished the more difficult operation of conveying the objects, some of which are of enormous weight, from Khorsabad to the banks of the Tigris, a distance of some leagues, and across a country which is not only without roads, but traversed by torrents, over which it was necessary to throw bridges; and all this he has done without any of the apparatus employed by Europeans. It is expected that the *Manuel* will have returned to France in sufficient time to enable her precious cargo to be deposited in the Assyrian Museum of the Louvre before the opening of the Exhibition.

THE FOXES AND THE BADGERS.—During the whole of the week before last two fine foxes visited the pleasure-grounds of Benjamin Badger, Esq., at Eastwood-house, near Rotherham. Although many a "view halo" and chase took place in front of the mansion by Mr. Badger's children, still these unusual visitors would not leave the grounds. The severe weather was, doubtless, the cause of their being driven so near the town.

OPINIONS OF THE SILENT MEMBER.—(No. IV.)

"THERE is nothing new under the sun" is a saying which may certainly be applied with perfect truth to the new Ministry. If the old Government fabric has tumbled to pieces, we must hope the fall was owing to some fault in the construction, and not to the worthlessness of the materials. It is true we have got rid of the "dry rot," and retained most of the "old bricks;" but the new structure has been built chiefly out of the ruins of the old, with some rather unimportant additions. I quite agree with every one else in wishing to give it a fair trial; but we must not deceive ourselves with the idea that we have got a new Government, for we have got nothing but the old "men," from whom we must hope for new "measures." We have not changed the Ministry, but we expect the Ministers to change themselves; and we must content ourselves with anticipating that the result will be such as it is in a Christmas-piece, for it is not till after the change of the characters that we have the "business" of the pantomime. We have had much solemn burlesque up to the present point; but activity may be looked for at last, and much may be expected from the change of Lord Palmerston into the principal character. A Premier has often been compared to a theatrical manager; and, adopting the comparison, I would ask our new Ministerial manager whether it is wise to have so many old men in his company? In addition to the drawback of age, there are some who are labouring under infirmity; and, in fact, there has been so much talk about the "ill health" of some members of the Cabinet that the idea of a Government "with its feet in hot water" has more than once occurred to me. For some time there was a question whether Sir George Grey's health would be strong enough to allow him to remain at the Colonial-office, and the presumption is, that, feeling himself too weak for the Colonies, he has been sent for change of air to the Home-office. Lord Panmure is said to be very well calculated for a Minister of War, but it is feared that the periodical attacks of gout to which he is subject may confine him occasionally to his room when his colleagues may require his company. Considering what his Lordship will have on his hands, it will be rather awkward if the gout should from time to time deprive him of the use of his fingers.

One would almost imagine that appointments in our public service are made occasionally on the principle of furnishing an asylum to age and infirmity, instead of affording a field to capacity and vigour. The command in Ireland has been conferred on Lord Seaton, who is said to be eighty years old; and the command of a division in the present war has been given to Lord Rokeby, who is "as deaf as a post," if we are to believe the newspapers. These appointments will, of course, be officially justified in some way or other; and it may probably be urged that, as the Commander-in-Chief will have "nothing" to do just now in Ireland, a nobleman of eighty was just the person likely to do it. As to Lord Rokeby, it will be said that, though deaf, he is not dumb; and, as his duty will be to command, his task will rather be to talk than to listen. Besides, deafness in high quarters is rather a fashionable failing; and, as it is customary among the official chiefs to turn a deaf ear to the voice of censure or complaint, it will be a double advantage to have two deaf ears to turn to troublesome criticism or impertinent curiosity.

I have been much amused by a newspaper paragraph intended to show the especial fitness of Lord Panmure for his new office; though when I read it I could not help thinking that, as "good wine needs no bush," so a good War Minister should need no puffing. We are told that his Lordship was "for ten years an officer of the 79th Highlanders," in which capacity he was never at the taking of anything except the taking of the oaths and his seat in the House of Commons. But, "though never on active service, he was deeply imbued with the military spirit," which must have been a most troublesome spirit to one who could find no vent for its workings. The paragraph adds, that Lord Panmure "would doubtless have proved himself a thorough soldier had he ever had an opportunity of facing an enemy on the battle-field." I do not doubt the fact; but I am hardly disposed to concur in giving his Lordship a high military reputation on the strength of what he might, could, would, or should have done, if he had ever faced an enemy. I do not mention this matter in disparagement of Lord Panmure, but only to express my opinion of the folly of his friends in trying to get up the reputation of a military hero for one who has never been engaged in any field more formidable than the field of politics.

If Lord Raglan's despatches should be collected into a volume, many of them will wear the aspect of a weather table, and his history of the war will carry out the irreverent idea by which history was likened to an old almanack. One of Lord Raglan's latest despatches, dated January 27, 1855, is almost exclusively occupied in talking about "the weather," which is the favourite topic with Englishmen when they don't exactly know what to say—a predicament in which the Commander at the Crimea very naturally finds himself. The following is the eloquent opening of Lord Raglan's despatch:—"My Lord Duke,—I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Grace that the weather continues fine." The letter then proceeds, in language no less roundabout, to intimate the simple facts that "the nights are frosty," that the "sun shines" by day, and that there is an "absence of want;" so that some three or four paragraphs are taken up by an amplification of the announcement that the troops have got fine weather. The latter portion of the despatch is not so satisfactory, for it tells us that there is difficulty in getting huts up for the troops, because "the ground is rotten"—a truth which applies to the whole management of the war up to the present period.

The men are without shelter. The stores are better off; for these have so vastly accumulated at Balaklava—where they are not wanted—that, as they cannot be carried to the Camp—where they are wanted—Lord Raglan "has been obliged to erect huts outside the town for their reception." This comfortable housing of the stores, contrasted with the houselessness of the troops for whom the stores were intended, reminds one of Dickens's idea of the wrapping up of the muffins in warm blankets contrasted with the exposed condition of the half-naked muffin-boys.

I have read with satisfaction the announcement that Mr. Peto—the builder, or contractor, or engineer, or whatever else he may be called—is about to be made a Baronet. On consideration, I am not quite so sure whether the subject is one of congratulation after all; for, by conferring a piece of aristocracy on talent, the inference is that the former constitutes the superior distinction. When an hereditary title is given to a man of genius, it often happens that his descendants not only think more of the title than of its source, but that they seek to bury the latter in oblivion, and, while feeling an ignoble pride in the title, have a sort of disgraceful shame at the recollection of its origin. It would be eventually more honourable to the family, and certainly more useful to the country, that there should be a race of illustrious engineers than a long line of useless baronets. I do not make these remarks as bearing particularly on the case of Mr. Peto, who well deserves any honour that may be conferred on him, but I mean to enter a general protest against treating aristocratic distinction as the *summum bonum* towards which all genius should be directed. The late George Stephenson is understood to have refused a title, and his name will not be the less illustrious for want of a handle. If the distinction conferred were to be personal instead of hereditary, the practice of giving titles to distinguished men would be more reasonable; but how many a title there is which, though illustrious in connection with one great man by whom it was originally won, is almost ludicrous in connection with the small man to whom it has descended? Fortunately for the fame of some great men who have been nominally ennobled on account of their real nobility, they have no descendants to make their names ridiculous. By this accident of fortune we are prevented from imagining the existence of

a stupid Brougham some hundred years hence, though it is not so difficult to conceive the possibility of an inferior Duke of Wellington. There is a hero of the present day who might be raised to any honour the country deems him worthy of without the risk of an illustrious name descending to those in whose persons it might become disennobled, or rather degraded. Sir De Lacy Evans is without heirs male, and his promotion to the peerage would be only a proper tribute to his distinguished merits. He has rejected the offer of a lucrative but not very exalted post, for he looks to honour, and not to money, as the reward of his glorious services. The House of Commons having conferred on him the highest distinction it is able to bestow, it would be an appropriate close to his brilliant career if the opportunity were afforded him of conferring distinction on the House of Lords by taking his place among its members.

WHAT IS A NEWSPAPER?

THE Attorney-General at home has been puzzled to define a newspaper; and Mr. Gladstone's proposal to reform and regulate the Stamp-duties on newspapers is the consequence. A similar difficulty has arisen in the Colonies, as will be seen from the following petition, with reference to our own Journal, which has just been presented to the Legislative Council of New South Wales. We are happy to learn that the Colonial Government acceded to the prayer of the petitioners, and that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS circulates freely through the whole district in question.

On the debate that ensued in the Chamber, Mr. Parkes, one of the members, stated that the petition contained arguments well worthy their consideration. When they were told that 600 copies of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS were regularly circulated throughout the colony, it appeared to him that they were not only bound to remove the impediments at present affecting its circulation, but that they ought to show every desire, if possible, to increase that circulation. This was the more desirable, seeing that the information disseminated through this Journal was of a very high character, and such as could not fail to have a beneficial effect on the moral and social condition of the community. From what he had seen and heard of this matter, he had not the slightest doubt in his own mind that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS had a very large circulation in the colony; so much so that he believed that it went to nearly every respectable family in the interior.

Mr. Cowper presented the following petition from Messrs. W. R. Piddington, James Waugh, and Joseph Cox:—

To the Honourable the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in Council assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, sheweth,—

That for nearly seven years your petitioners have transmitted through the New South Wales Post-office the English Stamped Newspaper entitled the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in parts, at the rate of one penny for each newspaper.

That the practice of treating the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, published in parts, as a newspaper, and charging one penny postage upon each number, was invariably followed in the Sydney Post-office during the period when the late Mr. Raymond, and also Mr. Merewether, held the office of Postmaster-General, and for a short time since the appointment of Major Christie to that office.

That about twelve months since your petitioners received a letter from the present Postmaster-General, containing an intimation that the practice of treating the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, when stitched together in parts, as a newspaper, would not be continued after the 1st of November, 1853.

That since that period your petitioners have been constrained to pay the enormous charge of ten pence postage upon a part of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing four numbers only, being at the rate of two pence halfpenny postage upon each English stamped newspaper. This charge, your petitioners humbly submit, is in direct opposition to the New South Wales Postage Act, 15th Victoria, cap. 12, section 10. That your petitioners respectfully submit that the circumstance, or accident, that four or five weekly numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS being stitched together with a cover does not destroy their character as a packet of English stamped newspapers, the so-called monthly part of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS cannot be called a "monthly newspaper," because it is composed of four or five original weekly publications issued at intervals of seven days only from each other, and because the said ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS comes strictly within the definition of a newspaper contained in the Act of Council of New South Wales, 16th Victoria, No. 35, section 6, as well as the more perfect definition in the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 6 and 7 of William IV., cap. 76.

That the distinction between a monthly part of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS and a periodical may be seen by dividing the part or packet into the respective weekly numbers composing it. No one would insist that the separate numbers could be legally charged with more than one penny per number postage, under the Postage Act of New South Wales; and it is equally unquestionable that if an undoubted periodical—for instance, a monthly part of *Blackwood's Magazine*—were divided into sheets in a similar manner, each sheet would be legally liable to the charge of twopence, although it might not weigh one quarter of the weight of a single number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

That your petitioners respectfully represent that it is inconsistent with sound policy to impose the heavy tax of twopence halfpenny upon each number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, when stitched together, as so onerous a charge must tend to impede the circulation of a publication of the highest character, calculated to promote a taste for the fine arts, as well as contributing to gratify the anxious desire of many residents in the distant interior for an unexceptionable English newspaper.

Your petitioners unhesitatingly assert that they have heard no argument in favour of the exaction they complain of, except what might be as fairly urged against the transmission of any other newspaper through the post, whether published in the colony or otherwise.

That your petitioners represent nearly 600 country residents, who are impressed with the conviction of the injustice they suffer from the impediments thrown in the way of the circulation of a newspaper which contains intelligence of the most interesting nature, and the feeling of injustice is aggravated by the reflection that the fiscal circumstances of the colony afford no reason for the exaction.

Your petitioners pray that your honourable House will take their petition into your favourable consideration, and cause to be introduced into the bill now before your honourable Council, for the amendment of the Postage Act, certain clauses enabling your petitioners to transmit the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS through the Post-office, either in numbers or in parts, upon payment of one penny postage upon each number of the said newspaper.

Your petitioners are aware that it is the rule to number each issue of every newspaper, and that to prevent all doubts arising as to what shall be deemed a newspaper, for the purpose of postage, your petitioners further pray your honourable Council to adopt the principle that the penny rate of postage shall be levied only upon every numbered issue of the newspaper.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed by) W. R. PIDDINGTON, Sydney.

WAUGH and COX, Sydney.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—His Majesty King Kamehameha, alarmed at rumours of filibuster invasions, issued a proclamation on the 8th of December proclaiming that he accepted the proffered aid of the United States, Great Britain, and France in support of his sovereignty. The United States sloop of war *Portsmouth* sailed from Honolulu on the 3rd for the United States via Tahiti.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN PRUSSIA.—In consequence of the liberal sentiments contained in the leading article of the third number of the *West Prussian News*, on the question "Is Russia to be considered as a State of Europe?" in which the question was answered in the negative, and proofs brought forward to show that in its nature and institutions it is more Asiatic than European, the Russian Consul denounced it by the telegraph to the Czar's Envoy at Berlin, who complained to the Minister of the Interior, and effected the total suppression of the paper.

RUSSIAN TRADE.—According to letters from Russia, material interests are beginning to feel the effect of war more and more. Raw produce must be got rid of, at first hand, at the lowest prices, on account of the cost of transport from the interior, in order to enable it to meet with purchasers abroad. Many Russian factories are also at a standstill in consequence of a want of raw material and fuel (coal), because the supplies conveyed to them by wheel are insufficient, and the prime cost is enormously increased by those of transport. For instance, as regards exports of tallow from Southern Russia to Königsberg (now the principal point of concentration and export via Pillau), thirty days are required. The convoys generally consist of fifty waggons (or sledges), under the charge of twelve men, who receive 1400 roubles for carriage and delivery at Königsberg.

RUSSIA, SWEDEN, DENMARK, AND NORWAY.

The population of Russia, according to some statistical tables relating to foreign countries, recently published by the Government, which contain the latest and most accurate information collected, amounted in 1849—exclusive of Poland and Finland—to 53,137,150 persons, of whom 26,282,277 were males and 26,854,873 females; the latter being to the males about 101 to 100. In 1846 Poland is said, in Mr. McCulloch's "Geography," to have contained 4,857,700, and Finland 1,412,315; which would make the total population 59,407,165—within a few thousands of the total population as officially published in 1836, 59,133,566. Though Mr. McCulloch puts down the total population in 1846 at 66,008,215, we are inclined to suppose his statement is erroneous; and, as the official account now published must be presumed to be correct, confirmed as it is by agreeing with the official accounts published in 1836, we conclude that within its own territories the Russian population increases very slowly, and hence its uneasiness, and the trouble it gives to other nations. People well off at home are quiet and contented. Amongst the population, 159,707 are nomad, or without fixed habitations. The total town population is 2,802,815—not more than the inhabitants of London and Liverpool. The only really great towns in Russia are St. Petersburg, 481,352 persons; Moscow, 353,259; Odessa, 78,131; Riga, 65,389; Kazan, 61,104; Tula, 51,522; Kief, 48,771; Astrachan, 46,099; Vilna, 45,017; Kishiney, 43,965; and Kovno, 40,601. The half of our population lives in towns; in Russia the town population is not much more than one-twentieth of the whole.

The revenue of Russia, from which we may infer the relative productive power of our 28,000,000 and the 53,000,000 of Russians (excluding Poland and Finland, as they are also excluded from the revenue accounts), was, in 1849, £24,794,735, while we paid to the State, say £52,000,000. The revenue of Russia was derived from direct taxes, £7,275,458; brandy monopoly, £9,774,167; indirect taxes, £7,745,110—including the customs duties, £4,924,608; making a total of £24,794,735. Our population of 28,000,000, therefore, raised for the ordinary expenses of the Government in peace, 2½ times as much as 53,000,000 Russians.

The national debt of Russia is £63,185,308—or little more than one-thirtieth of our debt (nearly £800,000,000); still, with her stunted revenue, the debt is onerous. More than half our taxes, before the war began (£27,726,000), went to pay the interest on our debt, which would speedily ruin us were we not our own creditors, only a small portion of our debt being held by foreigners.

The trade of Russia compares with our trade as follows, in 1852:—

RUSSIA.			
No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
8,665	1,580,600	8,507	1,537,800
ENGLAND.			
29,884	6,730,169	31,745	6,872,581

If we add the tonnage of the ships that came and went together, we shall have 3,118,400 as the amount of tonnage employed in the trade of Russia, and 13,602,750 in the trade of Great Britain—or the trade and shipping of Russia is not one-tenth of our trade and shipping. It must be remarked also that not above one-eighth of the tonnage carrying on the Russian trade is native, one-third of the whole being actually English; while, of the tonnage carrying on our trade, more than four sevenths are native. The Russian coasting trade appears to have employed, in 1852, about 5422 vessels, many of them very small; while the coasting trade of Great Britain employed 2,700,000 vessels, and the tonnage which came and went amounted to 25,800,000. In 1852 the total imports of Russia, exclusive of Poland and Finland, and exclusive of bullion, amounted to £16,160,608; the bullion imported was £1,988,800—making the total imports £18,149,708; the total exports, exclusive of bullion, amounted to £17,982,056; the bullion, £1,056,372—together, £19,038,428. Of the value of our imports we can give no account, for none is kept; but the value of our exports, exclusive of bullion, of which also no official account is kept, in 1852 was £78,076,854, or four times as much as the exports of Russia, exclusive of bullion. The principal articles of import are—raw cotton, in 1852, 66,058,596 lbs.; cotton twist, 4,184,064 lbs.; raw silk, 408,456 lbs.; sheeps'-wool, 2,922,012 lbs.; coffee, 81,237 cwts.; sugar, 605,323 cwts.; machinery value, £313,218; wines and spirits, £1,441,523. Manufactures—cotton, £719,051; silk, £749,438; linen, £156,844; woollen, £261,954; dye-stuffs and fruit together make £1,640,000. The principal articles exported from Russia, including Poland, were, in 1852, hemp, 43,823 tons; flax, 62,555 tons; tallow, 752,530 cwts.; potash, 252,741 cwts.; sheeps' wool, 29,111,134 lbs.; bristles, 23,882 cwts.; linseed and hempseed, 876,794 qrs.; timber and deals to the value of £641,194; undressed hides, £108,106; red Russia leather, £179,122; and bread-stuffs, £507,426.

The total quantity of wheat, we may remark, as this is a subject now of an interesting controversy, exported from Russia in 1852, to all other countries, was 2,173,507 qrs. The quantity imported into this country from Russia in that year was 733,734 qrs. The largest quantity ever exported from Russia, as far as the official accounts hitherto extend, was, in 1847, 4,279,682 qrs., of which we obtained 850,586 qrs. The large exports of 1847 were the stores of several years, and the very high price in the other parts of Europe caused Russia then to be swept clean. Since 1849 the export trade has been regular and free, and there is no reason to suppose that Russia can have more wheat to export in 1854 than in 1852. Instead, therefore, of having 6,000,000 qrs. to export, as Mr. Bright has most unadvisedly and erroneously stated, she has, probably, not above 3,000,000 qrs.; and, instead of 6,000,000 qrs. coming hither to save us from eating each other (as he also asserted the other day at Manchester), there is not the slightest probability that as much as 2,000,000 qrs. would find their way hither had the two countries remained at peace. In spite of the war, too, we have received in 1854 more than the half of our usual supplies from Russia; and it must astonish every reasonable person to find a well-accredited member of the House of Commons making such extraordinary, inflammatory, and exaggerated statements as those made by Mr. Bright. We will now compile a table of the total value of the imports and exports of the principal ports of European Russia in 1852:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Archangel	250,184	£862,264
St. Petersburg ..	7,776,085	5,110,887
Narva	81,456	55,351
Riga	675,223	2,015,745
Revel	6,691	51,977
Windau	9,972	28,723
Lithau	21,800	142,034
Ismael	14,643	291,315
Odessa	1,126,455	3,069,514
Taganrog	208,689	554,914

The number of acres in the Russian empire is 1,688,905,251, or about twenty-two times as many as are contained in Great Britain and Ireland. Of these acres 23,804,743 are domains attached to private residences; 218,387,516 are arable; 107,971,138 are meadow; 241,205,861 are woods belonging to the Crown; 112,923,310 are woods belonging to individuals, and 39,138,242 are woods belonging to municipalities; and 922,052,138 are waste, of which even the quality of more than 600,000 acres is not ascertained. The total crops of bread-corn—wheat and rye—was, in 1849, 67,410,156 quarters; and of other kinds of corn, 97,873,272 quarters; with 12,752,573 quarters of potatoes. The number of horses was said to be, in 1849, 17,456,503; of horned cattle, 21,228,240; of sheep—superior, 7,147,717; ordinary, 28,187,946; of swine, 8,862,410; goats, 1,055,122. Russia has latterly produced much gold: in 1847 the quantity was valued at £3,715,015; in 1852, £3,462,154. The average produce of iron is about 211,657 tons; our produce is about 2,800,000 tons. Russia possesses 337 manufactories of beet-root sugar and produces about 300,000 cwt. As some

extravagant statements are now circulating of the present price of wheat at Odessa (14s. per quarter), which we disbelieve, and of the price in 1853—put down at 39s. 4d.—it may be right to add that the official account of the highest price of wheat in 1853 at Odessa was 37s. 1d.; and the average of the year was 28s. 4½d. The extreme prices which are put forth by a party, in order to exaggerate the losses and sufferings caused by the war, are imaginary, and, were peace to be declared tomorrow, would be found to have no existence.

The population of Sweden, according to the same authentic official tables, was, in 1850, 3,492,541, whereof 1,687,248 were males, and 1,795,293 females; or nearly 107 of the latter to 100 of the former. The number of the town population was 162,107 males, and 188,971 females; together 351,078, or about one-tenth of the whole, and double the proportion of the town population of Russia. In Sweden some attention is paid to education: the number of children of an age to attend school is 426,678, and of these only 14,285 are unprovided with education—all the rest are at school. The Customs duties were, in 1852, £441,257; the total shipping entered and cleared were 14,052, of an aggregate tonnage of 1,352,672. The total value of the imports in 1852 was £2,420,750; and of the exports, £2,304,833. About one-third of the exports are sent to Great Britain, and about one-seventh of the imports go from Great Britain. The principal exports to us are iron, timber, and corn; and the principal imports from us are cottons and woollens, dye-stuffs, coal, coke, and machinery.

Norway, though politically united with Sweden, is commercially and statistically distinct. Its population is not mentioned in the official tables: from another source we state its amount at about 1,400,000. They had, in 1851, 395,784 tonnage of shipping engaged in the carrying trade of foreign countries. In 1852 the total tonnage entered inwards and cleared outwards was 1,922,026, of which 782,782 tons were in ballast—a number of ships going to Norway for timber, which find no corresponding heavy cargoes to carry thither. After the Norwegian vessels, Danish vessels and Hamburg vessels have the largest share in the trade of Norway. The principal articles imported are cotton, wool, and manufactures of those materials, earthenware, corn, colonial wares, spices, &c. The exports are timber, fish, skins, horns, iron, copper, &c. Suffering like the greater part of Europe from a short supply of corn, the price of wheat was, at the close of 1853, between 74s. 7d. and 80s. 3d. per quarter—being dearer in Norway than here.

The population of Denmark was 1,223,797 in 1834, and 1,407,747 in 1850; the males at the latter period were 692,440, the females 715,307, or in the ratio of 100 to 103. Almost the smallest possible portion of these people live to be above 100, 0·01 in 1000. Denmark, like some other States, expends, even in times of peace, more than its revenue: in 1854 she expended £2,196,215, and her revenue was £1,952,076; but, as she increased her marine considerably in this year, the war even put her to an additional cost. In this year, too, she increased the interest of her debt from 4,340,286 to 7,434,700 rix bank dollars, the value of each being 2s. 3d.; and the whole increase of her expenditure from £1,481,573 in 1853 to £2,196,215 in 1854 was remarkable. Denmark owns in all 4701 vessels, of 100,595 lasts, equivalent to 201,190 tons, and of these vessels thirty-four are steam-vessels of 2193-horse power. The total tonnage employed in her trade, in 1852, was 2,913,382, and the number of vessels was 136,463, exclusive of coasting and canal traffic; the imports were estimated at £5,266,168, and the exports at £3,871,080. About one-sixth of the import trade and one-third of her export trade is with Great Britain. The former consists of spices, cotton (raw and manufactured), woollens, earthenware, coals, and all kinds of colonial produce transhipped from hence. The latter consists in bread-stuffs, cattle, wool, provisions, bones, &c.

The total population of the three Northern States, and that of Russia, with their shipping and trade, may now be stated in contrast:—

	Population.	Value of Exports and Imports.	Tonnage engaged in Trade.
Russia, including Poland and Finland	53,137,150	37,020,484	3,118,400
Sweden, Denmark, and Norway	6,290,238	13,862,831	6,318,080

Thus, these three civilised and Protestant countries have little more than a ninth of the population of the barbarous Colossus of the North, but they employ twice as much shipping, and the value of their trade is more than one-third of that of Russia. Such are specimens only of the superiority of our Scandinavian relatives over their Slavish neighbours—our enemy, and their oppressors.

SLAVERY IN JAVA.—Last Wednesday we were witness to a touching scene. In the market-place of Grisee a slave family, consisting of father, mother, and eight children, from three to fourteen years of age, were to be publicly and unreservedly sold by auction. They had been the property of a deceased Dutch widow lady, who had always treated them with the greatest kindness; thus they were deeply grieved at being obliged to pass into the hands of a new master, and they gave expression to their great affliction by tears and sobs. The public offer put them up at 6000 florins. Though a crowd of people had assembled, they kept a profound silence. The crier gradually lowered his price to 2000 florins, but none would buy. Then the father of this slave family, availing himself of the privilege granted by law to slaves put up to sale at a public auction, offered himself five florins, and at the same time, throwing himself on his knees, he besought the spectators not to make a higher bid. Not a word was spoken; a silence of a few moments ensued, and the entire family was adjudged to have been unreservedly sold to itself. It would be difficult to describe the joy experienced by these slaves on hearing the fall of the hammer which thus gave them their liberty, and this joy was further augmented by the presents given them by numbers of the spectators, in order that they might be able to obtain a subsistence until such time as they could procure employment. These are the acts of a noble generosity that deserve to be remembered, and which at the same time testify that the inhabitants of Java begin to abhor the crying injustice of slavery, and are willing to entertain measures for its abolition.—*Letter from Sourabaya.*

POLITENESS AT SEBASTOPOL.—The Crimean correspondent of the *Journal de Constantinople* states that, since the Allies and the Russians are prevented by the season from meeting each other in battle array, they contend who shall overcome the other in courtesy and politeness; and he gives some anecdotes of this contest:—"The Allied troops are strictly forbidden to possess themselves of the money and jewellery of the killed or wounded. The latter and the prisoners retain everything they may have about them. Whatever is found on the persons of the officers among the killed is sent to the Russian headquarters, with the name of the late possessor, whenever it can be discovered. If an officer is missing at the evening roll-call, a flag of truce is sent into the enemy's camp to inquire if he has been made prisoner; and, if the reply is in the affirmative, his money and effects are forwarded to him. A Colonel of Russian Hussars, having had his horse killed, and falling under the animal, at the battle of Inkerman, lost his sabre. After the action he sent to the French headquarters to beg that it might be returned to him, on account of the value he attached to it as the gift of his grandfather. Every possible search was made for it. A Russian officer who accompanied one of these flags of truce after that battle said—'Yes, gentlemen, you won a brilliant victory at the Alma, and for it you may thank your manner of attack, which we did not understand. Our soldiers are somewhat slow to learn; but only give them time, and you will see that the game will be a little more difficult to play.' In fact, it was remarked that at Inkerman the Russians attempted to attack *en tirailleurs*."

GREAT BANK ROBBERY AT MELBOURNE.—The Metropolitan and City police have received intelligence by the Overland Mail, from the chief of the police at Melbourne, of a great bank robbery of £34,000 at Ballarat, and the probable flight of the thieves to England. From the information sent it appears that the robbery was committed on the 2nd of November, at the Victoria Bank, on the 2nd of November, by a party of "out-and-out" villains, who committed such fearful atrocities at the diggings. With their faces concealed by black crape, and each armed with a revolver, they boldly entered the bank in broad daylight, seized Mr. Buckley, the manager, and Mr. Marshall, the chief clerk, the only two who were in the bank at the time, and, having bound them with cords, then riddled the establishment of all it contained, and decamped, previously threatening the lives of those above named if they dared to move. The *Police Gazette* of Sydney furnishes a full description of the thieves, with a partial list of the bank-notes and bags of gold stolen. The value of the notes stolen is nearly £17,000. Several bags of gold, in the whole amounting to £17,000, were among the plunder. The Colonial Government have offered £1600 for the apprehension of the offenders.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On the nomination of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lord Dundonald has been elected an Honorary Elder Brother of the Corporation of the Trinity-house.

The *Hamburg Correspondent* says, the Emperor Francis Joseph intends to place himself at the head of the army in the event of war breaking out with Russia, and that he will be assisted by Field-Marshal de Hess.

By a decree dated the 22nd January, the Emperor Nicholas conferred the Order of the White Eagle on Vice-Admiral Nachimoff, commanding the Fifth Division of the fleet.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington will remove from Belgrave-street towards the close of next month, and take up their residence permanently at Apsley-house, which noble mansion has undergone a complete re-embellishment.

By direct orders of the Emperor Nicholas, Prince Paskiewitch has forbidden the export of brandy and other spirituous liquors to Austria.

It is said in Paris that Prince Napoleon is about to be married to one of the Princesses of the Royal Family of Wurtemberg.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has given a farewell dinner to Baron Bruck, who leaves Constantinople for Vienna.

Preparations are being made at the Palais Royal, the residence of Prince Jerome, where the members of all the branches of the Napoleon family will assemble.

The *Parma Gazette* states that the Duchess de Berri arrived there on the 3rd, on a visit to her daughter, the reigning Grand Duchess.

Sir George Anderson, ex-Governor of Ceylon, arrived at Suez by the *Bengal* on the 1st inst., and is to remain at Cairo for some time to recruit his health.

The Foreign European Legion is to be placed under the command of Colonel F. R. Chesney, of the Royal Artillery. A Turkish Legion is to be formed at Constantinople, and officered by the British, who are to receive pay from their own Government.

Letters from Berlin affirm that the Duke of Coburg has refused the mission proposed to him by France and England in the interest of Prussia.

A marriage is in contemplation between the second son of Prince Czartorsky and the eldest daughter of Queen Maria Christina and the Duke de Rianzares. The youthful couple will reside in Paris.

Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., passed through Paris on Saturday en route to Malta, with the object of organising a regular service of transports for the sick direct to Marseilles, and to establish hospitals along the coast.

M. Varnavas Pangalos, the oldest of the patriots who struggled for the independence of Greece, and one of those who sacrificed a large fortune to the cause, has just died at Athens, at the age of one hundred and eleven years.

The new statue in bronze of Joan of Arc, and the newly-repaired Hotel de Ville at Orleans, are to be inaugurated on the 8th of May next.

M. Soule sailed from Cowes on Wednesday, in the *St. Louis*, for the United States.

An aide-de-camp of General de Marmora and several other Piedmontese officers arrived two days ago at Lyons from Turin, and embarked on board the steamers of the Rhone, en route to the Crimea.

Mr. Hume is so seriously indisposed as to be unable to leave his seat in Norfolk.

Khalil Bey, son of Cherif Pacha, one of the most influential personages in Egypt, is preparing to leave Alexandria for Paris on a mission from the Viceroy. He carries with him various specimens of Egyptian productions for the Universal Exhibition.

Sir Edward Blakeney has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

Count Abel Hugo expired on Thursday week, after a few days' illness, at his residence in the Rue des Moulins. He was the elder brother of M. Victor Hugo, the poet.

A subscription has been commenced at Hanover for the erection of a statue in commemoration of the late King Ernest.

The King of the Belgians was present at the opening on Sunday, at Brussels, of the Exposition of Works of Ancient Art, organised by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

On Saturday Mr. Charles Proctor, a gentleman of independent property, entered a shooting gallery and blew out his brains with a pistol.

The *Rotterdamsche Courant* states that a letter has been received from Madame Goldsmid, nee Jenny Lind, in which that lady communicates her intention to visit Holland in the course of the present month.

The well-known antiquarian and linguist, Professor Lepsius, at the instigation of the Chevalier Bunsen, has completed an alphabet containing the sounds and letters of all the languages in the world.

The Crystal Palace at Munich, built for the late Exhibition, is ordered to be entirely emptied, and converted into an exercising-ground for drilling and parading the troops.

The Board of Trade has hired the extensive and eligible house at No. 14, Rue du Cirque, at Paris, for the offices of the British Section of the Universal Exhibition.

The market price of lions at Natal appears to be £7 10s.; at least three "beautiful" and healthy forest kings were sold recently in the market for £22 10s.

A new manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas, published at St. Petersburg on the 11th inst., orders a general arming of the people throughout the whole extent of the Russian Empire.

The railway between Alexandria and Cairo, a distance of 130 miles, is now complete, with the exception of the three bridges on the two branches of the Nile and the Delta Canal.

A new loan from the house of Rothschild is said to have been contracted by the Roman Government for that apparently unattainable object, the withdrawing of the paper currency.

Amongst the cargo on board the *Solent*, which left Southampton on Sunday with the Brazilian and Lisbon mails, was one of the old mail-coaches. This coach is sent to Lisbon as a model for the mail-coaches about to be introduced into Portugal.

The Volga is to be made navigable from Astrakan to the Caspian Sea, and a company to be called the "Golden Fleece" is authorised to work the gold-mines in Siberia.

California has been visited by one of its periodical droughts, which has continued so long as to be called a "water famine."

The Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights has very prudently resolved not to press the claims of Scotland on the Legislature at the present time.

The Spanish Minister of Grace and Justice has announced that the newspaper the *Catalico* should be prosecuted for having published the Pope's Bull on the Immaculate Conception before it had received the sanction of the Government.

Two eclipses of the moon will be visible in this country this year—the first on the 2nd of May, when the moon will rise quite obscured; the second on the 25th October, when the moon will set nearly eclipsed.

The Viceroy of Egypt has abolished Customs duties except at Suez.

At a meeting of the Crystal Palace Company on Tuesday, the Directors were authorised to raise £150,000 by preferential shares; and an amendment for raising the dividend from 4s. to 5s. per share was carried unanimously.

Several able divers from London and Paris have just passed through Lyons on their way to the Crimea. They were there joined by one of the most experienced divers of that city.

The winter in Palestine is of unusual severity: snow covers the mountains to a depth of nearly four feet.

The wife of a farmer, residing at Haywood, near Askern, recently purchased for £1 4s. an old-fashioned chest of drawers, in a secret drawer of which she subsequently discovered twenty "spade-ace" guineas.

Our Government is represented to have concluded contracts with various houses in Danzig for the delivery of large quantities of salt meat on terms very favourable to the Danzigers.

The French authorities intend erecting in Constantinople steam-mills, and a baking establishment, with twenty ovens, which will be able to supply 30,000 rations of bread a day.

The number of depositors in Savings-banks in Switzerland is in the proportion of 1 to every 18 of the population; whilst in Saxony it is 1 in 16, in England 1 to 22, in Hanover 1 in 37, Austria 1 in 40, Prussia 1 in 45, France 1 in 63, and Belgium 1 in 73.

"Forty families," says a Hesse Cassel journal, "belonging to Neustadt, a little town of the Electorate, have gone over from the Catholic to the Protestant Evangelical Faith. The Cassel Consistory immediately sent a clergyman to provide for their spiritual wants."

A penal law against the circulation of foreign paper money has been passed in the Prussian Second Chamber.

THE
BRITISH INSTITUTION.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

Our Illustrations of last week afforded very fair examples of what young English artists fast rising into distinction have produced during the past year. Mr. Deane enabled us to supply a clever picture from English domestic life; Mr. Holland wafted us to Venice, and awakened poetic and pictorial associations in our minds; and Mr. T. Danby reconciled us to the snow and cold winds of February by recalling an English season, "atween May and June," amid the mountains and waters of North Wales.

This week our Illustrations are of a somewhat different kind. In "The Park" (No. 243) Mr. Creswick and Mr. Ansdell have worked together with a kindred emulation. Very seldom has Mr. Creswick painted a sweeter landscape; rarely has Mr. Ansdell been truer to Nature and Sir Edwin Landseer. In spirit, execution, and in shape, this is intensely an English picture. It is true to English scenery and animal life. What a charming fire-side companion would this picture make! We envy its owner the pleasure he will derive from possession. In one's easy chair we may sit before it, and, while feeling the comforts of a crackling wood fire, breathe the fresh air and partake of the life which animates and pervades the whole composition. This, in a few words, is a picture such as we should wish to carry about with us from country to town, from town to country, just as Sir George Beaumont carried the little Claude that is now in our National Gallery!

From the scenery of an English park, with pleasant peeps into a distant landscape, Mr. Wingfield (No. 316) carries the spectator to the "Artist's Studio," the interior, if we mistake not, of a room in Clipstone-street, familiarly known to many of our London artists. Here the air is evidently not quite so salubrious; and the room itself, it is quite evident, seldom passes more than once a year under the charwoman's scrubbing-brush and the housemaid's duster. That sitter has sat for many parts—for *Miranda* in the "Tempest," and *Olivia* in the "Vicar of Wakefield;" for *Rebecca* in "Ivanhoe," for Queen Elizabeth and for Nell Gwyn. She has sat to Etty and to all the pre-Raphaelites. Those casts have done duty in other studios, and have even figured for a time at more than one sale at Christie and Manson's of the remaining works of an eminent British artist deceased. That black velvet coat, of which the painter has given us the back most elaborately painted, was not designed without a thought to Raphael, and its quality and texture have been minutely copied into the small-clothes of Lord Leicester and the inky garments of Hamlet the Dane. Very carefully indeed is this picture painted. It was sent in unsold—the price £80. Its merits were soon seen, and more



"A RUNAWAY KNOCK." PAINTED BY GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE RUNAWAY KNOCK.

(JOHN THOMAS, Hall Porter, *loquitur*.)

It's a quarter to five, as I am alive! and that knocker's at rest for a wonder:

It's been going all day, as a body may say, like werry good minatur thunder.

I'm used to that now; knockers will make a row; it's their natur, and that there's no helping;

But with every rüt-tät-tät-tät-tät-tät, all Missus's dogs begin yelping! There's that Illie-o'-Skye—all 'air and no heye, like a muf upon legs—as sits up and begs, and turns up his nose at biled chicken;

And that fat wheezy span'nel wot they wraps up in flannel, I'd warm his hold side with a lickin'.

I don't henvy my berth—it's the 'ardest on earth, and it's long since I made the diskivery.

Twenty-five pounds a year, no washing, No BEER! one 'at and but two suits of livery.

My powder is found—(that's to say I've a pound, which I puts profit side of my ledger,

'Cos I'm in the good books *always* of the cooks, and they flours my 'ead with the dredger.)

All day in this chair, not a mossel of hair, 'cept when in the square I takes all the dogs out a hairin'.

And the little boys chaff and sings out "Wot a calf!" their imperance really's past bearin'.

"Rat-a-tat-tat-a-tat," I wonder who's that? "Rat-a-tat," I'm coming as fast as I can, sir,

What's this! Why, good 'gracious!! Some one—how howdacious!!

Why, there isn't no no one to answer!!!! (*Closes the door with a bang*).

Has the world come to that! "Rat-tat-a-tat-tat;" there's all them precious dogs set a-barking.

Who was that, ma'am? Why, ma'am, I can't keep myself calm! With our knocker some wagabone's larking!

"Run and fetch! the police!" "I can't do it, ma'am, please. Natur never intended I should run.

By the door, ma'am, I'll stand, with a stick in my hand, and I'll give the next scoundrel a good one!"

Rat-a-tat—Yow-how-how!—"Mercy! what's happened now?" "Why I've just been and trod on dear Shock, ma'am.

Why, there's no one! We've miss'd 'em. They'll ruin my system. I shall die of a runaway knock, ma'am!"

than one collector of name competed for its purchase. It was sold at the private view, and is the best work that we have yet seen from Mr. Wingfield's pencil.

Of a very different stamp from the solitude of Messrs. Creswick and Ansdell's "Park" and the repose of Mr. Wingfield's "Artist's Studio" is the bustling scene which Mr. George Cruikshank has enabled us to copy and enjoy. He calls it "The Runaway Knock," and very heartily has he entered into the excitement which such an event is apt to occasion in quiet families. As Fielding said of Hogarth's "Enraged Musician," that it made one deaf to look at it, so we may say that Cruikshank's "Runaway Knock" makes the spectator enraged at looking at it. The picture is one whole scene of excitement. The very poodles on the doorstep have an irritated and disappointed look. The runaway knock had the knock and counterfeit sound of the dog's-meet man—the dogs were, therefore, disappointed; the knock had the well-known rat-a-tat of a long-expected friend—all the house hold are, therefore, disappointed. Delight and disappointment are exhibited in every expressive shape that the fertile pencil of Cruikshank could design.

EXHIBITION OF
PHOTOGRAPHS.

[THIRD NOTICE.]

This Exhibition is valuable, not merely on account of its intrinsic excellence, but as marking the rapid progress towards perfection of one of the most fascinating arts of the present day. Hitherto the artists of this country have too much undervalued the assistance which they might derive from the exertions of the photographer; and not a few have looked upon the rapid growth of the art with something like feelings of hostility or jealousy. This prejudice is now, however, rapidly passing away, and we know of nothing better calculated to remove the last lingering remnants of such feelings than a visit to the Photographic Exhibition. Even the most superficial glance will suffice to show the great assistance that artists may derive from the use of Photography, while the specimens of Mr. Lake Price (one of which we have engraved), and some other artists, show that the photographer will very soon be able to form a new school of art to which it would be desirable to see many of our artists lending their assistance and support. Turner, had he been living, would not have been slow to bear his cheerful testimony to the beauty of the atmospheric tints which are to be found in some of the best specimens of Mr. Roger Fenton; the value of Mr. Sherlock's studies of clouds will be readily appreciated by every landscape artist; and every person who has the slightest pretension to a taste in art must perceive the beauty and novelty, and rejoice at the extent to which the artistic application of

(Continued on page 166.)



"THE PARK." PAINTED BY T. CRESWICK R.A., AND W. ANSDELL.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.



VALLEY OF THE WHARFE.—PHOTOGRAPHED BY ROGER FENTON.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.



"THE PAINTER'S STUDY."—PAINTED BY J. D. WINGFIELD.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

Photography, as shown in the works of Mr. Lake Price, may be carried. Comparing the present with the first exhibition of the society, the greatest advance will be found to have been made in a more careful and artistic selection of subjects by the photographer, and at the same time a much greater command and control over the lights and shades of the picture; resulting, no doubt, from a more intimate acquaintance with the action of the various chemicals employed. Photography, however, would have been doomed to a long and inglorious career, even if it had survived its first ghastly and cadaverous productions, and the glare of the polished silver surfaces of its first plates, had it not been for the discovery of the collodion and paper processes. Between the photographic productions of the present day and the portraits produced by the sun at the bidding of Daguerre and the earliest professors of the art there exists scarcely a point of comparison; and even the very name of Photography appears destined to give place to the more scientifically correct and euphonious one of "Heliography" or "Sun-drawing."

The specimen which we have engraved ("Valley of the Wharfe") illustrates the chief features of the Exhibition. This charming landscape view of Mr. Roger Fenton is the type of a very large number of specimens of the same kind, which bear striking evidence to the value of the collodion processes. In this and some other specimens the educated eye of the artist has combined charming effect with the skilful manipulation of the photographer. There is a soft and mellow tone about this picture of Mr. Fenton's, and a richness of atmospheric colour, which has never been surpassed, if equalled, by the previous attempts of any photographer. There are many other works by Mr. Fenton in which an almost equal amount of success has been obtained. We may instance some fine views of Rivaux Abbey (238), Fountains Abbey (267), and Bolton Abbey (441). Mr. Fenton is, we believe, now on his way to the Crimea, and the public may expect in a few months to receive some accounts from the seat of war with respect to the accuracy of which there can exist no doubt or uncertainty. A better selection could not have been made than that of a gentleman so fully conversant with the practical working of all the details of this pleasing and useful art as Mr. Fenton, and we look forward with pleasure to the results of his labours in the East, feeling convinced that his portfolio will be filled with many specimens worthy of his taste and ability. Mr. Fenton is, we believe, no stranger to the scenes which he is about to depict, he having some years since made a very lengthy artistic tour through the principal Russian provinces. Some landscape views by Mr. Candall are also remarkably successful, more especially a charming rural scene, "Stepping-stones over the Wharfe," Bolton Abbey (416); and some specimens by Mr. Hugh Owen are also deserving of high commendation: we may particularise some charming views from Leigh Woods, near Bristol (19). In landscape scenery, too, M. P. Delamotte has one or two exquisite little gems—"Evening," a view in South Wales (315), and "Pentegare, South Wales" (334). There are few more pleasing pictures in the collection than some charming rural and farm scenes by Mr. H. Taylor—the "Cottage at Easing" (462), "Unstead Farm" (458), "A View from Gosden" (505), and several others. In nearly the whole of the landscape pieces shown there is evidence of a most decided advance in the accurate and picturesque delineation of trees and foliage—the result of the refined and more rapid processes applied to the art.

In the large class of architectural specimens to be found in the collection there is much to interest and astonish the visitor. Perhaps the finest specimens yet produced are the "Hôtel de Ville, Paris" (134 and 142), and the fine old "Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, Paris" (152), by Bisson Freres, shown by Sir Hugh Campbell, Bart. There are, too, some fine views of convents and old buildings in Oporto, by Mr. Hugh Owen, including the "Kitchen of the Convent of the Serra," "Cloisters of the Convent of San Jeronimo, Belem" (25), and others. The striking contrast of light and shade in these views is remarkable, the light entering through the open cloisters, and the dark masses of shadow beneath the rich groining of the roof are most effectively and distinctly rendered. Two large views of the Interior of the Crystal Palace (324 and 362), by Mr. P. Delamotte, showing the building in its unfinished as well as its finished state, are wonderful for their distinctness of outline and minuteness of detail, and each fracture of the multitudinous panes of glass which compose the acres of its crystal roof and sides may be seen and traced. Views such as these suggest the advantageous use which might be made of Photography in large engineering works, such as those which were carried on at Sydenham, as views taken daily or weekly would afford to the conductors the means of ascertaining with accuracy the progress made in every part of the undertaking. Some views of the Renaissance and Allambrá Courts of the Crystal Palace (319 and 329) show with marvellous fidelity all the beautiful details of these interesting and instructive portions of the labours of Mr. Digby Wyatt and Mr. Owen Jones. A variety of Talbotype views of the works in progress for the great Suspension-bridge over the Kieff, in Russia, will serve to convey some idea of the magnitude and extent of this gigantic engineering work.

A VALENTINE FROM THE CRIMEA.

THE SOLDIER TO HIS COUNTRY.

Oh, favoured wind! oh, happy wind, that bloweth to the West!
Go, take my sigh, and waft it high above the billows' crest,
And say from me, though slaves may flee, I'll perish ere I part
With the colours fair she bade me bear—the mistress of my heart!

Say, 'tis her name I pledge to Fame, on love's triumphant day.
I care not, I, for flashing eye, nor breath that mocks the May;
The accent meek, the blushing cheek—these boast no chains for me,
While gazing round on hostile ground, I stand amidst the free.

Love of my youth! a patriot's truth I cast before thy shrine:
O England, precious England, to my death-day count me thine!
No sound of cheer can greet my ear like to thy trumpet-call;
And I look to thee to rescue me, or weep me when I fall.

This sword I lift—it was her gift; she robed me for the fray,
And the parting smile of my glorious Isle still lights me on my way.
Fair is her word in council heard, but fairer still her deed:
Though worth a throne, she'd give her own for her poor soldier's need.

I see thee stand, O, sacred land! down-bending to the sea,
With regal mien, in robe of green, gemmed as a Queen should be;
Down-bending low to meet the flow of that maternal wave
Whose circling bound hath clasped thee round, to guard thee and to save.

God keep me true, while here I rue the wild war's raging hell;
God bid it cease, and give her peace, who loveth peace so well!
Who loveth best the sword at rest; and, better than red gold,
The busy mill, the hamlet still, the flocks upon the wold.

Land of free toil! the unfettered soil that never brooked a chain—
O, England, flower of Europe's bower, the rose of all the main!
More blest is he than princes be, who for thy sake shall die:
To England's home who dares to come through ranks of slavery?

If England yield, 'tis in the field where noble souls contend;
And dearer far than brothers are, the foe she makes her friend:
Fair in her sight the cause of right, sacred the heart's brave cry—
"Better than life with fetters rife is death with liberty!"

Take, take from me—I give it thee—this strong right hand and true;
Come weal, come woe, 'twill front the foe, nor claim its guerdon due:
A serf is he who bends the knee, imploring aught of grace
Beyond the gift, unstained to lift his eyes upon thy face!

There may be cross, there may be loss—fall, failure, or defeat;
But hearts that rise where glory dies can still with honour beat.
Should victory dawn when life is gone, write this above my dust—
"He saw me free; he died for me; nor wronged a nation's trust."

Come wounds, come death, my latest breath shall be a prayer for thee,
The one true goal of freedom's soul, Queen of the soundless sea!
When closed my task, I would but ask a grave upon thy breast,
As the dying sun, his duty done, sinks proudly in the West!

E. L. HERVEY.

The affairs of Mr. J. Attwood, late M.P. for Harwich, turn out to be very much worse than was anticipated. The ascertained debts are not less than £120,000.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Palmerston Ministry has got its foot in the stirrup; it may be said to have got into the saddle on the meeting of Parliament on Friday. It now remains to be seen if it will be able to maintain itself there, or whether that skittish jade, public opinion, will kick it off at once or allow it to remain for a time, clinging on, John Gilpin-like, to mane and tail, until it is finally deposited in the dust of some political Edmonton or Ware. Certainly the future seems doubtful; for the increase of public confidence which was looked for on the coming into power of the ex-Home Secretary has not been realised; Funds have not improved, but rather the contrary; and people seem inclined to doubt if the energy necessary to a successful carrying on of the war is likely to be found in a Ministry the head of which is seventy-one, and whose most important member, the Secretary for War, enjoys the two misfortunes (in his position) of gout and good-nature. It certainly will be strange if, with all the outcry that is now going on for young Generals and Admirals, we should rest content that Ministers—who have, on the whole, quite as hard work as either—should be practically considered unfit for their places till they are over sixty. Mr. Layard was promised as Under-Secretary for War, which did, to some extent, gratify the wishes for new blood. But this is not to be: either, according to the club-like principle on which our Governments are formed, he was held to be not on sufficiently amicable terms with those who would have been his colleagues, or he gave himself credit for a higher power of being disagreeable than ought to be contented with a subordinate position. Mr. F. Peel (popularly known as "the red tapist") is to have the place. As regards the war itself we have no news. The *St. Petersburg Gazette* tells us from time to time that "nothing of importance has occurred since our last, excepting a sortie from the town, when seven French soldiers and a drummer-boy were taken prisoners;" while Lord Raglan sends weekly a curt despatch announcing that the weather, though bad, is better than it has been; and giving a list of casualties which have happened to three rank and file; quite passing over the two or three hundred who have died in hospital during the same period. There has been a pretty general rumour during the past week that both Lord Raglan and Quartermaster-General Airey are to come home; the latter half of the story, at least, appears probable. On the whole, the sufferings of our troops, though still bad enough, seem to have diminished. The *Times* this week has made itself the mouthpiece of a curious proposition, which really seems to deserve an attention in high quarters, which it doubtless won't get. It is stated that a very wealthy mercantile firm are willing to contract with Government, under very heavy penalties, to provision the whole of our army in the East, either before Sebastopol, or anywhere else within 200 miles of the sea-coast. When that copy of the *Times* reaches the Crimea the list of delicacies which these enterprising people are willing to provide to our starving soldiers, all for the moderate price of 3s. 3d. a head daily, will read like a fairy tale to them. Fancy the unlucky private now compelled to satisfy nature as best he can on raw salt pork and green coffee, being asked whether, with his outlet and hot rolls, he would prefer coffee, tea, or cocoa for his breakfast! Fancy fresh beef promised at least twice a week, with unlimited vegetables! and every day "a warm and nourishing supper meal"! Yet men of business and capital are willing to engage, under ruinous penalties, to furnish all this, and those best acquainted with the subject (not Government officials) feel assured that it can be done, and so as to leave a large margin of profit.

Whatever else is done, it seems clear that not only a great alteration in the system, but that also a clean sweep of some of the higher officers of the Army Medical Board, must be made. It is a time for plain speaking—so it may be said plainly that Doctor Andrew Smith, Commander-in-Chief of Army medical men, must go. It is certain that all the blunders and shortcomings in this department are not to be laid on his shoulders; yet there remains enough for which he is clearly answerable to show that in these times he is unfit for his position. What a position it is—second only to that of the actual General in chief! Doctor Smith is the very incarnation of routine. Nothing new—no proposition that has not gone through a dozen different offices, waiting half a year *in transitu*—finds favour in his sight. *Exempli gratia*:—Seven or eight months ago it was proposed by an eminent waterproofing-house to supply the army with waterproof sheets. Dr. Smith objected to them on the ground of expense and weight. Now, as the price was four and ninepence each, and the weight little more than a pound, this did not appear to the makers to be a valid objection, and they consequently submitted their proposal to the Duke of Cambridge and General Wetherall. They liked the sheets, did not think them dear or heavy, and wrote to Dr. Smith to say so. What does the Doctor? He puts himself into a passion, tears up the letter, and refuses to have anything to do with the sheets, not because he disapproved of them, but because he "would not endure foreign interference with his department!"

"Sweet are the uses of adversity." Lord Cardigan, before he left England, was certainly by no means the most popular man in it; but his conduct since his return almost promises to make him so. It has consolidated the good opinion which his proved gallantry had won for him. At the Mansion-house his modest and soldier-like speech was a pleasing contrast to poor Sir Charles Napier's absurd outbreak; and more recently, by his speech at Northampton, he has earned deserved and unanimous applause. Every one feels that Lord Cardigan is to be believed, and no one who read or heard what he said about the splendid, but fatal, cavalry charge at Balaclava can doubt that it was caused by a positive but ill-judged order.

The late appointment of Lord Rokeby to a command in the Crimea has been received at the Clubs and in society with almost unanimous disapprobation. Lord Rokeby is much liked, but he is as deaf as a post; and it is well known that at Chobham this infirmity led to some curious mistakes in the management of the battalion he commanded there.

This week we have not heard much of Sir Benjamin Hall. He has retired to his tent, like Achilles, satisfied for the present with the castigation administered to the Paving and Lighting Boards. We must have him out though, for there is work for him in store. For instance, the other day a house fell down at Islington, killing eight persons. Insecure—illegally insecure—construction was the cause of the accident. The district surveyor—that gentleman who is sure to be down upon you if you put up a dog-kennel without a metal or tile roof to it—where was he? Then, again, there is the state of the streets: there is, or used to be, a regulation that snow should be removed from the pavement before inhabited houses by the occupiers thereof. How far this is carried into effect in the out-of-the-way streets every one who walks much can judge. Then there are the bridges—Blackfriars for instance, the ascent to which is a perfect *Montagne Russe* of ice and hardened snow; while London-bridge (being flat, and therefore hardly wanting it) has been carefully and continually gravelled.

AN AMERICAN SNOW-STORM.—A great storm of snow and wind raged over the region of the Mississippi on the 25th ult. The train on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, with a large number of passengers and several members of the Legislature, was frozen up on the prairie in snow some eight feet deep. The passengers burned the cars, and by the consumption of a consignment of oysters preserved themselves from starvation. Relief was sent to them on the 28th.

Two new regiments of militia are to be raised in Lancashire, to be called the 6th and 7th Royal Lancashire Militia; the first of which, commanded by Colonel the Hon. E. B. Wilbraham, is to be raised in Salford, and the other is to be raised in Manchester. Colonel Wilbraham and Adjutant and Captain Hartshorn have already advertised for volunteers, offering a bounty of £6 for men between eighteen and thirty-five, but men who have served in the army, if well recommended, are to be received up to forty-five years of age. The standard of height is 5ft. 4in., and the corps are to be each 1200 strong.

LI

MOUNTAINS AND MOLEHILLS.

By J.

The title of this book has the of what the book is about; and the reader equally in the dark the volume contains the author in California.

This "Eldorado" has lost country before the discoveries home to the business and bosom ago every youth at a loss how down adventurer in every to begin the battle of life, or to going to California. Now-a-Melbourne, not San Francisco sanguine adventurers. Still, it than we did, has lost none and importance. As the produce is working a gradual, it keeps pace with our own progress is a not less striking has more freshness, because Californian pictures, therefore the attraction of novelty which daily placed before us, of life.

Of Mr. Marryat's antecedents but we may mention, *en passant*, novelist, Captain Marryat; an California, is rather gleaned from any coherent personal narrative that he is a gentleman of at with the view of employing his fortune. We gather also the and active habits, ready to be equally ready to abandon their intelligent, acute, and fertile in and a lack of perseverance in the race of competition with. He has written, however, a constructive. He appears to have ment have weighed but lightly, and animated, while his lively are mingled with much solid only to those who emigrate, but.

The slight notices of Mr. Marryat afford amusing illustration. Arriving at San Francisco about dates), he first repaired game; "my object for the place in the mountains, and of a free life and the pleasures full of game, he determined to land belonged to the United ciously simple formalities. D to enclose it, and make it a returned to San Francisco, where he joined a company of an assumed name, I had dlered my Californian audience Charles Mathews, di presumptuous attempts to per became at last so used to seeing in the advertising posters, the fession altogether, and to bely with the excitement of acting in picnics with our troupe, I for came a very slave to the bush returned to his farm, but soon invade his dominions, the game failure. So he gave the farm had known for some time.

His next scheme was gold with a party of followers, and the view of testing the value of a considerable quantity of ore, steam power and machinery machine which had not been he transported at great exsation, and the town increase of it. A French baker in our main street; and at a constable were legally elected down irremediably; and Mr. of something better. Another a signal failure; "whereupon," my third profitless speculation sides the farm, he had inves likewise turned out a failure what they would bring, and re But this was not the end of find him at the island of St. T pigs, the carpenter judge, and Town. Yellow fever broke out (who now accompanied him) attacked; all their fellow-pa alone, of those attacked, reco after horrible sufferings by se Francisco. Now he seems to tion; for he thus concludes his

Again I am leaving San Francisco past the hills, the sound of bells calm bay; we can see artisans schools of children on their way. Soon the bells are heard no more the fat fog which the sun has turned As we plunge boldly into this,

Mr. Marryat sometimes more reflections are characteristic of

Agriculturally, architecturally, by fate; and the plough in the hotel in the middle, had each days I had passed had been very health, and contentment, and many would buy them of you for To which I replied, "Very true; engine to Russian River, and the had I with my plough turned up further, had I erected my hotel at have still had the unpurchasable Upon which Philosophy, seeing n

The author thus speaks of the gold-mining in California:—

The number of those who are California may be computed at all The obstacles that are alike pre seasons will not admit, probably, in the year, and the average daily quoted at three-and-a-half dollar

This will give an annual yield of and I have no reason to doubt the (for many reasons) appear in the

Now, if this sum can be annual so small a body of men, who have securing the gold than by a rude machinery is employed, and labor

A QUICKSILVER MINE.—I obtained from the mine of N south of San Francisco. The taining in gross 1,440,000 lbs the export of 1853. The quantity of gold is not great, and business be mine is cap the whole Spanish an entirely co ore, and purposes.

